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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING OF DECATUR (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.	<i>Frontispiece</i>	"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY AS- SOCIATION.	745
EDITORIALS.	729	LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	754
"Library Week" at Lake Placid. Plans of the New York Library Association. Questionable Methods of Advertising.		Annual Meeting. Yearbook, 1901.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	730	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	756
Private Mailing Cards in Foreign Correspond- ence. Gifts to Princeton Theological Seminary. Addenda and Errata—Welsh's "English Master- piece Course." Anne Manning—A Query. Chicago Union List of Periodicals—A Correction. A Commissioner of Bibliography at the St. Louis Exposition.		Transactions of the Executive Board. A. L. A. Publishing Board.	
A CHILD'S THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.— <i>Newton M. Hall.</i>	731	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	757
THE QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.— <i>L. E. Stearns.</i>	735	Delaware. Iowa. New Jersey. Washington.	
COLORING COVERS FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.— <i>Frances L. Rathbone.</i>	738	LIBRARY CLUBS.	758
THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL- TURE.— <i>G. W. Hill.</i>	739	Long Island. New York. Western Massachusetts.	
EXAMINATION OF LIBRARY GIFT HORSES.— <i>W. D. Howells.</i>	741	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	760
SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAPHICA ITALIANA.	743	Drexel. New York. Pratt Institute.	
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORICAL SCI- ENCES.	743	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	762
THE CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DECATUR, ILL.	744	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	772
READING LISTS ISSUED FOR NEW YORK LIBRARY AS- SOCIATION.	744	LIBRARIANS.	773
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	773
		Full Names.	
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	775
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	776
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	776

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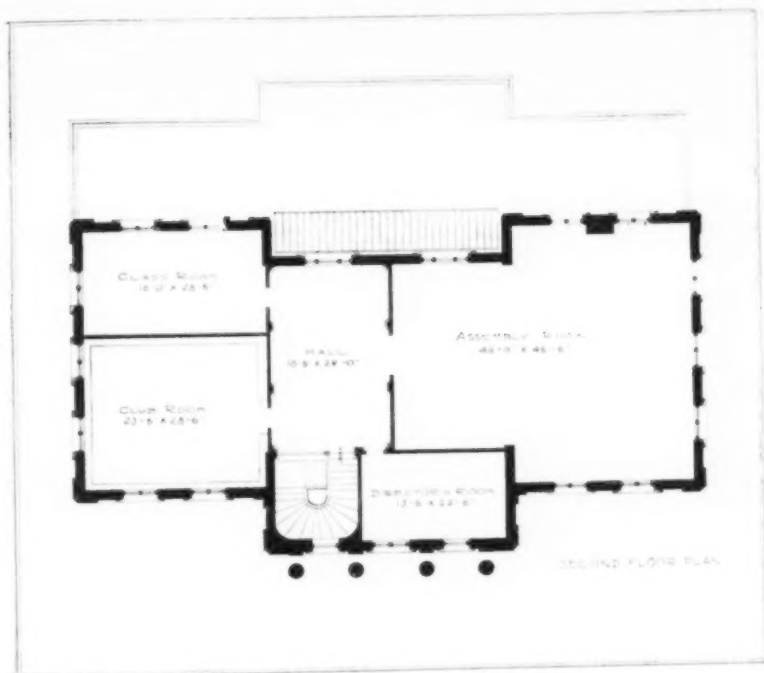
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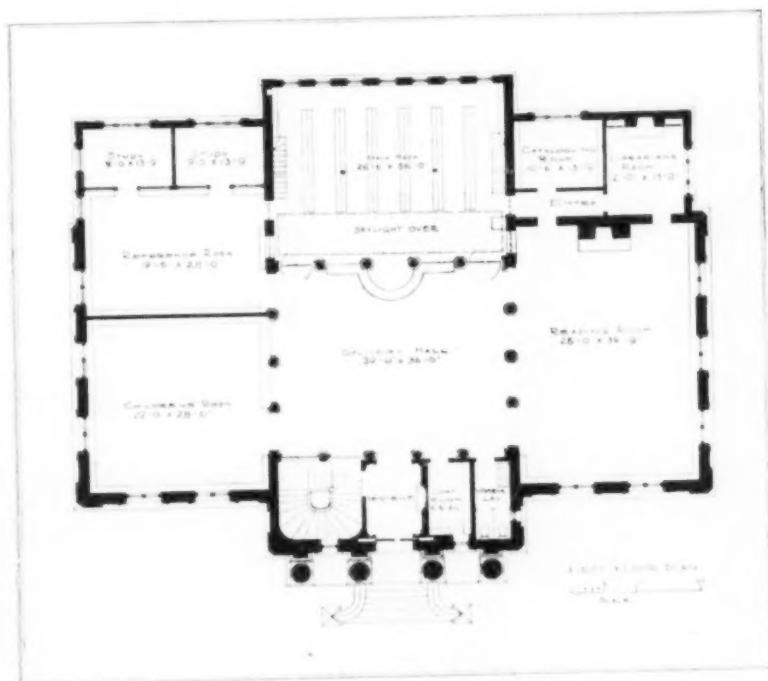
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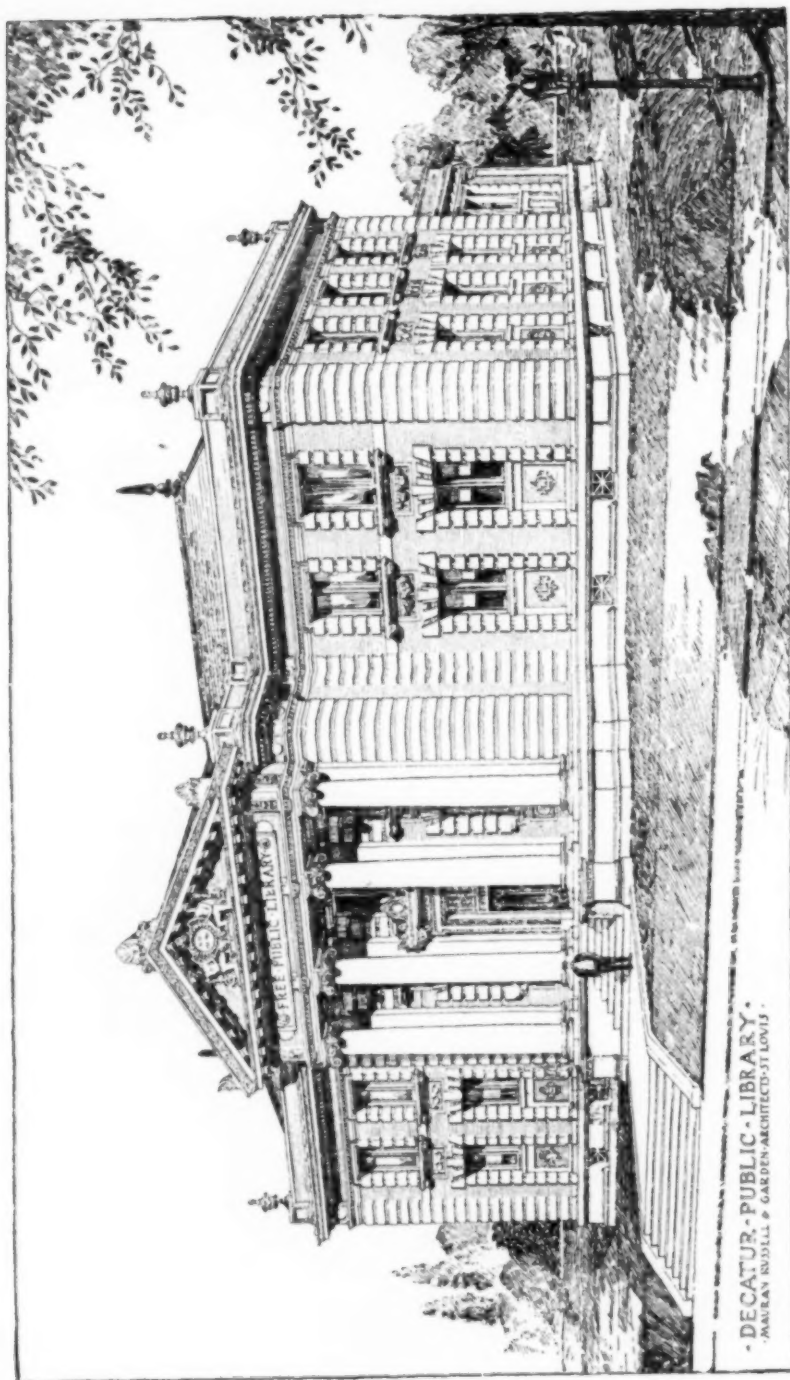
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 26.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10

NEXT to the national convention at Waukesha the recent meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid must take its place in the record of the year's activities. It seemed indeed an A. L. A. conference, in little—and an illustration of the seven year change of which the old saying tells. For it was in 1894 that the American Library Association met at Lake Placid, with an attendance of 200; and now, seven years later in the same place a meeting of a single state organization brought together an attendance of one hundred and fifty. To a large degree the meeting was a vacation outing, and no pains were spared to make it most thoroughly an enjoyable one; yet on the professional side it was of genuine interest and importance. This is a fact to be emphasized. There is always the underlying feeling that it is impossible for pleasant things to be altogether profitable, and the vacation features of library meetings are often dismissed as what city fathers love to term "junketing trips." Yet it must not be forgotten that the spirit and force underlying the best library work of the present time have been almost wholly a result of the cordial personal relations, mutual confidence and good-will developed through the personal and informal associations that have from the beginning been a special feature of library organization.

THREE definite lines of work were outlined at the meeting, which are likely to have interesting results. These are, briefly, the publication of short reading lists on selected subjects, to be available in quantities by public libraries at a minimum subscription price; the promotion of general knowledge regarding the library movement, through special articles in the newspaper and periodical press; and the establishment of a series of "library institutes" in the more remote districts of the state. In districting the state for these institutes the state association has left out of consideration the sections adjacent to the

local library clubs of Buffalo, New York City and Long Island (Brooklyn), with the thought that any work in these districts should be committed to the local body, and toward this end steps are already on foot. The institute plan is not a new one. It has been a feature of various state library associations, particularly in the west, and has been used with admirable results in Wisconsin and more recently in western Massachusetts. The fact that of over 400 free public libraries in New York state, but 21 were represented at the meeting of the state library association is sufficient argument for the need of measures that will bring the state association more closely in touch with the libraries of the state.

DR. RICHARD GARNETT, who won the affectionate esteem of all librarians and readers who ever came in contact with him during his long period of service at the British Museum and who is by virtue of that service the dean of the English library profession, has been held in the constant affection of his fellow-craftsmen since the retirement which has enabled him to devote himself more fully to literary work. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that his name should be used in a cheap advertising way by the exploiting side of enterprises with which he has editorial connection, as in the case of the so-called "Anthological Society," which seems to be one of the ordinary devices for selling a set of books. There is, of course, not the same objection to the use of Dr. Garnett's name in this connection that there has been on this side to the use of the name of Mr. Spofford, because the latter is still an official of the national library. But it is a pity to have a respected name thus misused for merely commercial ends, and his American friends will wish that Dr. Garnett, who quite possibly knows personally about it, could cause his name to be withdrawn from the kind of exploitation now going on.

Communications.

PRIVATE MAILING CARDS IN FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LIBRARIANS will save their European correspondents much annoyance if they will not use the "private mailing card." Extra "due" postage is collected by the English and French post-offices, and probably by the German and Italian also.

J. C. ROWELL.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, {
Berkeley, Cal. }

GIFTS TO PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Will you kindly make the following correction to the statement on page 95 of the JOURNAL for August, under the heading New Jersey? The two items: Bequests of 2739 volumes and 860 pamphlets, from Prof. William Henry Green, and Gift of 255 volumes, from Prof. Henry Van Dyke, are not gifts to Princeton University, but to *Princeton Theological Seminary*. They were reported to Mr. Cole by me in response to his circular request. Evidently he shares the common ignorance of the fact that Princeton Seminary is not a department of Princeton University, but an entirely distinct institution, and that this library has no other relation to the library of the university than that of comity.

J. H. DULLES, Librarian.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, {
Princeton, N. J. }

ADDENDA AND ERRATA—WELSH'S "ENGLISH MASTERPIECE COURSE."

IN connection with reference work on Tennyson, I send you a note of corrections and additions to the useful book—"English Masterpiece course," by Alfred H. Welsh, Silver, Burdett & Co. Pages 198, 199, *North American Rev.*, vol. CXXX., 102, 104 should read vol. CXXXIII, 102-6. To this may be added another useful reference—vol. LXXXIII, *North American Rev.*, p. 115, Welsh, p. 196-198.

The reference to Kingsley's "Miscellanies," 1-218, may be found also in Kingsley's "Literary and general essays." London, Macmillan, 1880, page 103.

WILLIAM BEER.

HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, {
New Orleans, La. }

ANNE MANNING—A QUERY.

CAN anyone tell me where I can find some account of Anne Manning, authoress of "Maiden and married life of Mary Powell," "Household of Sir Thomas More," etc.? I wish to know whether or not she afterwards became Mrs. Rathbone, as stated in the "American catalogue, 1895-1900," and in Kirk's "Supplement to Allibone." I think they have confused her with Mrs. Rathbone, authoress of "Diary of Lady Willoughby." There is a notice of her in "Women novelists

of Queen Victoria's reign," by Mrs. Oliphant and others, in which she is always called Miss Manning. She died Sept. 14, 1879. The British Museum and other catalogs which I have consulted put her novels under Manning, Anne, with no reference from Rathbone, so that I am inclined to believe she lived and died Miss Anne Manning.

CATALOGER.

CHICAGO UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS—A CORRECTION.

I WISH to correct a misunderstanding of Mr. W. D. Johnston in his survey of bibliographies in course of publication, in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL. The forthcoming union list of periodicals in Chicago libraries, which probably will be ready for distribution by the time this letter appears in the JOURNAL, is due to the Chicago Library Club alone, and in no way to any co-operation of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. The reason why it was mentioned in the list of bibliographies in course of preparation by members of the latter society was that the chairman of the committee in charge of the work, Mr. C. W. Andrews, is a member of the society. At the same time I might perhaps be allowed to state that the bibliographies listed in the yearbook of the society are not all meant to be issued by the society.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

Secretary Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

[A further correction to Mr. Johnston's article is made by Miss M. S. R. James, who states that the consolidated index to library periodicals, in preparation by herself and Miss Sargent, is not an enterprise of the Library Bureau, but is a private undertaking.—Ed. L. J.]

A COMMISSIONER OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

MR. SWEM's proposition that some common effort at bibliography be made in connection with the St. Louis exposition is certainly very pertinent. The successful carrying out of the scheme necessitates, however, some sort of supervision in order to avoid duplication and waste.

Why should not a commissioner of bibliography be appointed? Such a commissioner should not merely supervise the bibliographical works undertaken in connection with the exposition, but also be charged with the compilation of a complete bibliographical catalog of all productions of the printing press issued for the exposition.

Most important of all, he should arrange a bibliographical exhibit, as comprehensive as possible, not only of American endeavor but of European and international productions as well.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, {
Chicago. }

A CHILD'S THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.*

BY NEWTON MARSHALL HALL, *Springfield, Mass.*

If we could get back to the mind of the child we might be able to solve a great many perplexing problems. Unfortunately an impassable barrier is often raised between childhood and maturity. It is not only that the "visions splendid,"

"Fade into the common light of day."

There seems to exist in many cases a psychological impediment, which prevents the mature mind from understanding or sympathizing with the child's mind. For example, I know a person whom I will call the "Pious Lady," who is the mother of a child whom I will call "Araminta." Now Araminta is not always herself. She is sometimes Mrs. Jones, and sometimes a butterfly, and sometimes the queen of the Carraway Islands. She receives much company; stately ladies in rustling silks stoop to kiss her, the fairy prince alights at her door, and his team of six white mice wait patiently while he pays his respects to Araminta. All this is trouble and vexation of spirit to the Pious Lady. She rebukes poor Araminta for telling such outrageous lies, and she wonders how she ever happened to have such a child. The trouble is this: when the Pious Lady left the House of Childhood, she locked the door, and threw away the key, and never went back. If she would occasionally wander down the lane on which the house stands, to see how the flowers are growing, and even peep in through the windows, both she and Araminta would be happier.

It is a good thing, it seems to me, to take little journeys back to the childhood days and the childhood ways. It is possible, then, that you whose work is with books and libraries, may care to listen to some recollections of how a certain child regarded books and libraries; a child who was born after the thunders of the Civil War had died away, and who was brought up in a literary atmosphere. I shall call this child the "Boy," and speak of him in the third person, for even with the imagination of the child, I cannot quite believe that he and I are one and the same.

The Boy has been told that his appreciation of literature began at the early age of

two, when a certain young minister, now a distinguished New England clergyman, used to bring each week the current number of the *London Punch* for his delectation. Seated on the minister's knee the young critic examined this periodical with grave approval, as befitted the serious nature of the subject. These hours of preparation for a literary career, he cannot, of course, remember, nor can he recall the process of learning to read; but his very earliest recollections are of a love of books and libraries, a love which has increased with the years, until now that the Boy has grown to manhood he does not think that he can be happy in heaven, provided he is so fortunate as to get there, unless he can read in the quiet precincts of some celestial library. The boy was fortunate in the possession of a father of fine literary taste and wisdom in the training of a bookish child. He was fortunate also in living near an excellent public library, and he was still a very small child when he began climbing its granite steps and entering its sacred portals. A public library, twenty-five years ago, was a very awful place indeed. A characteristic odor was noticeable when you entered, like the traces of incense which linger about the courts of a temple. The books were kept in a sort of holy of holies, into which no one but the librarian, or possibly the president of the board of trustees, ever penetrated. A wire fence, ten feet high, like the gratings at banks, protected the sacred enclosure. The Boy remembers flattening his nose against this fence and gazing in awe and wonder at the long rows of primly set volumes on the shelves.

The business of the librarian was to make it as difficult as possible for the public to take the books from the library. When compelled to do so, he surrendered the books reluctantly, with an air of melancholy. The books themselves were covered with stiff brown paper, the rules and regulations printed on one side. These reminded one of the ten commandments; divine decrees which could be violated only at deadly peril. One rule forbade the marking or defacing of books in any way. The Boy remembers the shocking condition of some of the books which he took

* Address delivered before Western Massachusetts Library Club.

from that library. Greasy, dog-eared, broken-backed cripples they were, written all over with the criticisms of an intelligent public, criticisms in which pious reflections and profane objurgations mingled impartially. So far as the observations of the writer go, the modern librarian's law of love, "those who love books will treat them well," is far more effective than the threatening thunders of the old Mosaic code.

The card which entitled you to take books, was a little oblong bit of green pasteboard, on which was printed the day of the week on which the owner, for it was not transferable, would be permitted to take one volume. You could not take a book on any other day. A week sometimes seemed a long time to the Boy. Once, he remembers, he attempted to evade the rule. He was hungry for a book and nothing suited him at home. But alas, it was Wednesday, and his day was Thursday. Then he planned a deed of darkness. He would deceive the librarian, he would present his card and perhaps the day would not be noticed. With a beating heart he walked across the echoing floor, and presented himself before the awful presence. He can still see that stern face, and hear that reproving voice, "Little boy, this is not your day." Burdened with shame and guilt he hastened home. He feared that he might be arrested and imprisoned because of his rash deed. He was sufficiently punished, however, for it was a long time before he dared to venture into the presence of the stern potentate behind the high desk.

The method by which the public secured books from its own library was interesting. You wrote down a list of the numbers of books from a printed catalog, or from one of the numerous written or printed supplements. To find the number of a book, it was sometimes necessary to look through six or seven separate alphabetical lists. The additions for the current year were simply posted, without any attempt at alphabetical arrangement. You placed your slip and your card on the desk, and retired until the librarian called your name. Sometimes, in the evening, when there were many seekers at the shrine of literature, you might have to wait an hour. In this way the public received an excellent discipline in patience, and the library was made to serve both moral and intellectual ends. When the

librarian called your name, you took what was set before you, asking no questions, like the good child at the table, not for conscience's sake, however, but because you did not dare to ask for a change, if you were not satisfied. The librarian was not expected to furnish any information about the books, nor to give any advice about reading. Once, several years after his first rebuff, the Boy ventured to ask the librarian to suggest a good book for a person of his age. His temerity was very promptly and very properly rebuked. He was informed that a librarian could not spend his valuable time in finding books for boys to read, there was the catalog, he could use it, or he could go home.

One great privilege the public enjoyed. Books could be taken for use in the reading room, on any day. On many a Saturday morning did the Boy march to the desk, and demand one of the bound war volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, a book nearly as large as his small self. And then the blissful hours, in which he lived over those heroic days. He saw the mustered hosts of the North go forth to meet the men in gray. He fought with Grant, from the snows of Donelson, to the last great day at Appomattox. He was present at the battle of the clouds, and at the bloody tragedy of Fredericksburg. He saw the "high tide of the Confederacy," as it rushed up Cemetery Ridge in Pickett's charge, to break in vain.

"Amid the guns of Doubleday."

He thinks that he learned more of the Rebellion from those rough wood cuts in *Harper's* than from all the history he ever read; at least he got there the inspiration to read the history.

The Boy was so unfortunate or so fortunate, as to have been born in the mediæval age, before the days of juvenile literature. For him no prolific Henty poured forth an exhaustless flood of adventures on land and sea. He was brought up strictly on a diet in which the classic largely predominated, and to-day he doubts if Charles Lamb's recipe for the reading which constitutes a girl's education, and which applies just as well to a boy's, can be greatly improved upon. The ordinary child, or at least the bookish child, is omnivorous. He reads because his growing intellectual nature demands something to feed upon. He may just as well read Shake-

speare and Scott, and Dickens, and Hawthorne, and Parkman, as the interminable adventures of "Dashing Dick the midshipman." Some of the authors named, are, I am aware, extraordinarily old fashioned. Dickens, I believe, has been rudely pushed from the temple of fame by the author of "The elevator" and "The mouse-trap." A certain person cannot forget, however, the great pleasure which Dickens gave to an imaginative child. One morning the Boy came down to breakfast in a disconsolate frame of mind. It was Saturday, and it was raining, a combination of circumstances calculated to produce gloom in the best regulated family. In passing through the library, the Boy perceived a new book on the table. It was a book of peculiar shape, nearly square, with dull green paste-board covers, on which were depicted a series of odd looking individuals. It was, in short, the first volume of the well-known "Household" edition of the great novelist of the people. The autumn wind blew, and the rain beat against the windows ceaselessly, but it was a glorious day for the Boy, who, stretched at full length on the couch, in the characteristic attitude of young creatures when they read, made the acquaintance of *Oliver Twist*, and *Bill Sykes*, and *Fagin*, and the *Artful Dodger*, and all that delightfully wicked and interesting company.

This suggests a very interesting question. What effect has the delineation of crime upon the mind of the child? When the mature person who was once the Boy read Ruskin's arraignment of Dickens, he was appalled to think of the dangers through which he had passed. But upon reflection he realized that the effect had been just nothing at all. He had read "*Oliver Twist*" and "*Bleak House*" and even "*Jane Eyre*," without knowing anything about the moral questions involved. He was not interested at that time in social problems, nor in the dissection of character; the books were good stories, and that was all he cared or thought about it.

When the Boy wanted adventure he had his resources. One was a book written by a certain Anglican clergyman, who used to sit on the quays at Biddeford, and smoke his pipe, and talk with the sailors just in from the Western ocean. Charles Kingsley was his name, and "*Westward ho*" was the book. If the boy of to-day has anything better than the story of how *Amyas Leigh* and the gallant

company of the *Rose* fought the Spanish ships all day, or the chapter "How they took the great galleon," he is to be envied. Then there were books of travel, which were even more thrilling than the novels. There was a gentleman named Cummings, who used to rove over South Africa, hunting wild animals, where my Lord Kitchener is now engaged in the more hazardous occupation of hunting wild Dutchmen. Whole menageries of the most delightful beasts used to congregate to be shot by this mighty huntsman. The best of it was that the Boy could duplicate these adventures at any moment. Grown-up people are bound by the most unfortunate limitations. They have an absurd desire to see the things they read about. In order to gratify this ambition, they leave their comfortable homes and subject themselves to all sorts of annoyances; such as railway trains and steamboats, and personally conducted tours. But the Boy required only a moment's notice to prepare for the jungle.

"One morning I arose before light, and taking my elephant gun, and my repeating express rifle, I walked rapidly toward the spot where I had seen the spoor of elephants on the previous day. Hardly had I reached the forest, when a bull tusker, which, I afterward ascertained, was eleven feet high, burst from cover. He trumpeted, and charged. I waited until he was within three yards, when I discharged one barrel of my elephant gun, aiming at his wicked red eye. The huge beast fell dead at my feet. Before the smoke had cleared away, another elephant, came charging through the wood, and at the same moment an immense African lion and the largest rhinoceros I have ever seen burst into the glade from either side. For a moment I was disconcerted, but recovering, I brought down the elephant with the remaining barrel of the gun, then turning, seized my trusty express rifle from the hands of my Zulu boy. A quivering shot right and left disposed of the remaining beasts, and I returned to camp in time for breakfast, well pleased with my morning's sport."

Is this graphic picture from the works of the redoubtable Cummings? Indeed it is not, it is simply a page from the diary of the Boy, and this incident took place, not in the African jungle, but on the banks of the peaceful Merrimac.

When the summer's sport was over, there was Dr. Kane to lead one into the delightful land of icebergs and polar bears. The Boy possessed a wooden ship which he left out of doors during the winter. Many an hour he watched it from the window as the snow piled high against its sides and clung to its frozen rigging. He saw, as he watched, the dimly lighted cabin of the imprisoned vessel, in which were huddled the sufferers from scurvy, he saw the hooded huntsman go forth to seek the game which meant life or death.

History had a high place in the Boy's affections, and Motley was the prince of historians. Day and night, while he was reading the "Rise of the Dutch republic" and "The United Netherlands," the pageantry passed through his fancy. He saw Queen Elizabeth, the bloody duke of Alva, the great, sad, splendid figure of the duke of Orange, the handful of starving beggars fighting for freedom against the mail-clad hosts of Spain.

Poetry the Boy enjoyed, and his favorites were Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Tennyson. Such stirring ballads as "How they brought the good news" and "Horatius at the bridge," he knew of course, by heart. They were not only good to hear, but they were lovely to act. Many a time did he impersonate one of the "dauntless three," standing for his fireside and his gods, while the Tuscan army

"Rolled slowly toward the bridge's head."

The Boy had some pet aversions, without any reason which he could give for cherishing them. One was the "Paradise lost," and another was the "Pilgrim's progress." Of the latter classic, he was given a beautiful English edition with colored plates, one of which was a seductive picture of Apollyon, seeking whom he might devour. But the Boy was wary. Sermons he listened to dutifully, on Sunday; he did not care for them on week days.

As a corrective for too much reading, the Boy had the summer at the sea shore, but even here a few books were permitted, and some of the most delightful discoveries were made. Is there any joy quite like the discovery for one's self of a great book? How wonderfully Keats' sonnet expresses it—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken."

One summer the Boy discovered two new

stars of the first magnitude. Some thoughtful person had left in the seaside cottage a three-volume, paper-covered edition of "Les misérables," and a copy of "Vanity Fair." To read "Les misérables" for the first time, with a boy's zest, with the fresh breeze blowing in one's face, and the thunder of the long Atlantic surges in one's ears, can any experience surpass that? And so each year the stream of literature broadened for the Boy, as the stream of his own life also broadened, until it met the sea, and boyhood days were over.

What effect has such wide reading upon the mind of a child? For this particular child the writer can answer. It was in every way beneficial. It occupied the mind, stimulated the imagination, broadened the horizon of life. Upon the utilitarian side, such a course of reading was an excellent foundation for the study of a profession. The college curriculum allows little time for general reading, and here was provided a mastery of the broad field of English literature, before college days began, affording an opportunity then, for more careful study along special lines. Professor Winchester in his "Principles of literary criticism," following Matthew Arnold, says, "literature is in general a criticism of life, or perhaps better an expression and an interpretation of life." The teacher of to-day recognizes that the true study of literature consists in an appreciation of literature itself, and not in a knowledge of the facts about books and authors. It follows I think, that a wide reading of the interpretation of life as it comes from the hands of the masters of their art must be a good training for any career, business or professional. "Breadth of life," "freshness of feeling," these are significant terms used by Mr. Mabie in his "Books and culture." These are certainly most desirable qualities; is there any better way to obtain them, to conquer the narrowness and the provincialism which are their opposites, than through a wide reading of the best literature?

How shall the child of to-day be induced to drink at the

"Well of English undefiled."

It is a difficult matter when the realm of babyhood, even, is invaded, and books containing the dreariest nonsense, written in the poorest English, are provided as a special lit-

erature of infancy. The child receives small assistance in most homes. "Yes, Johnny is a great reader," says the proud mother, pointing to a small boy doubled up in a corner over a book. The chances are that the mother does not know whether Johnny is reading the "Origin of species" or "The Red Terror of Bloody Gulch." I am watching with interest the plan to deliver the latest books at your door each week. This may prove one of the greatest intellectual blessings of the ages, but I entertain some doubts. It may serve to encourage the writers of present day fiction, though that is hardly necessary, but what effect will it have on the mind of the child? How many children will read Jane Austen

and Charles Lamb, when the modern novel, at the rate of 30,000 pages a year, is flowing in a steady stream through the home?

It seems to me that here is the great opportunity of the librarian, under modern methods of administration, working in co-operation, as far as possible with the home and with the school. To make friends with the child; to awaken the love of the best and to help to satisfy it; to introduce the eager mind to the company of the elect; to lead it forth into the fair fields of literature; and thus to enlarge its vision, to strengthen its understanding, to make its life richer and better; there can be no higher occupation than this.

THE QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

BY L. E. STEARNS, *Library Organizer, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.*

In these days of children's shelves, corners, or departments, or when, in lieu of such separation, the juvenile population fairly overruns the library itself, the question of discipline oftentimes becomes a serious one. The pages of library journals, annual reports, bulletins, primers, and compendiums may be searched in vain for guidance. How to inculcate a spirit of quiet and orderliness among the young folks in general; how to suppress giggling girls; what to do with the unruly boy or "gang" of boys—how best to win or conquer them, or whether to expel them altogether; how to deal with specific cases of malicious mischief or flagrant misbehavior and rowdiness—all these questions sometimes come to be of serious importance to the trained and untrained librarian.

It was with a view of gaining the experience of librarians in this matter that letters were recently sent to a large number of librarians, asking for devices used in preserving order and quiet in the library. The replies are of great interest, the most surprising and painful result of the symposium being the almost universal testimony that the leading device used in preserving order is the policeman! One librarian even speaks of his library as being "well policed" in all of its departments. Personally, we think the presence of such an officer is to be greatly deplored, believing him to be as much out of place in a library as he would be in enforcing order in

a church or school room. The term of a school teacher would be short lived, indeed, who would be compelled to resort to such measures. In several instances, janitors do police duty, being invested with the star of authority; and in one case the librarian, who openly confesses to a lack of sentiment in the matter, calls upon the janitor to thrash the offender! "The unlucky youth who gets caught has enough of a story to tell to impress transgressors for a long time to come," writes the librarian. "The average boy believes in a thrashing, and it is much better in the end for him and for others to administer it and secure reverence for the order of the library."

In one state at least, Massachusetts, there is a special law imposing a penalty for disturbance; and one librarian reports that he has twice had boys arrested and tried for disturbing readers. Another librarian does not go as far as this but adopts the device of showing unruly boys a photograph of the State Reform School and the cadets on parade. "The mischief is quite subdued before I am half through," she writes, "and they frequently return bringing other boys to see the photograph. This fact undoubtedly acts as a check upon the boys many times." A pleasing contrast is offered to such drastic and unwholesome methods as these by the gentle and cheery methods pursued by a librarian who says, "The children in this library talk

less than the grown-ups. When they do raise their voices, I go up to them and tell them in a very low tone that if everybody else in the room were making as much noise as they, it would be a very noisy place. That stops them. If children walk too heavily or make a noise on the stairs, I effect surprise and remark in a casual way that I did not know that it was circus day until I heard the elephants. This produces mouse-like stillness at once. Really, I know no other devices except being very impressive and putting quietness on the ground of other people's rights."

But it is not always such smooth sailing. One librarian writes: "We have had no end of trouble in a small branch which we have opened in a settlement in a part of our city almost entirely occupied by foreign born residents. A great many boys have come there for the sole purpose of making a row. We have had every sort of mischief, organized and unorganized. We have had to put boys out and we have had many free fights, much to the amusement and pleasure of the boys. We have never resorted to arrests, but instructed the young man who acted as body guard to the young lady assistants to hold his own as best he could in these melees. I finally resorted to the plan of taking the young man away and letting the young ladies be without their guard. This has resulted most satisfactorily. The order has been much better, and while I cannot say that we are free from disorder, nothing like the state of things that before existed now obtains. The manager of the Settlement House overheard a gang of these very bad boys consulting on the street a few nights ago, something in this wise: 'Come, boys, let's go to the library for some fun!' Another boy said, 'Who's there?' The reply was, 'Oh! only Miss Y—; don't let's bother her,' and the raid was not made. Of course we have done everything ordinary and extraordinary that we know about in the way of trying to interest the boys and having a large number of assistants to be among them and watch them, but nothing has succeeded so well as to put the girls alone in the place and let things take their course."

The experience of another librarian also furnishes much food for thought. She writes: "I could almost say I am glad that others have trouble with that imp of darkness, the small boy. Much as I love him, there are times

when extermination seems the only solution of the difficulty. However, our children's room is a paradise to what it was a year ago, and so I hope. The only thing is to know each boy as well as possible, something of his home and school, if he will tell you about them. The assistants make a point of getting acquainted when only a few children are in. This winter I wrote to the parents of several of the leaders, telling them I could not allow the children in the library unless the parents would agree to assist me with the discipline. This meant that about six boys have not come back to us. I was sorry, but after giving the lads a year's trial I decided there was no use in making others suffer for their misdeeds. A severe punishment is to forbid the boys a 'story hour.' They love this and will not miss an evening unless compelled to remain away. To give some of the worst boys a share in the responsibility of caring for the room often creates a feeling of ownership which is wholesome. Our devices are as numerous and unique as the boys themselves. Some of them would seem absurd to an outsider. The unexpected always happens; firmness, sympathy and ingenuity are the virtues required and occasionally the added dignity of a policeman, who makes himself quite conspicuous, once in a while."

Another reply is as follows: "Miss C— has turned over your inquiry concerning unruly boys to me to answer. I protested that every boy that made a disturbance was to me a special problem—and very difficult; and I can't tell what we do with unruly boys as a class. I remember I had a theory that children were very susceptible to courtesy and gentleness, and I meant to control the department by teaching the youngsters *self* control and a proper respect for the rights of the others who wanted to study in peace and quiet. I never went back on my theory; but occasionally, of a Saturday afternoon, when there were a hundred children or more and several teachers in the room and I was trying to answer six questions a minute, I did have to call in our impressive janitor. He sat near the gate and looked over the crowd and when he scowled the obstreperous twelve-year-olds made themselves less conspicuous. A policeman sometimes wandered in, but I disliked to have to resort to the use of muscular energy. I learned the names of the

most troublesome boys and gradually collected quite a bit of information about them, their addresses, where they went to school, their favorite authors, who they seemed 'chummy' with, etc., and when they found I didn't intend to be needlessly disagreeable and wasn't always watching for mischief, but credited them with honor and friendly feelings, I think some of them underwent a change of heart. I made a point of bowing to them on the street, talking to them and especially getting them to talk about their books; had them help me hang the bulletins and pictures, straighten up the books, etc. Twice an evil spirit entered into about a dozen of the boys and my patience being kin to the prehistoric kind that 'cometh quickly to an end,' after a certain point, I gave their names to the librarian, who wrote to their parents. That settled things for a while and they got out of the habit of talking so much. A serious conversation with one boy ended with the request that he stay from the library altogether for a month and when he came back he would begin a new slate. Once, within a week, he came in, or started to, when I caught his eye. Then he beckoned to another boy and I think a transaction of some kind took place so that he got his book exchanged. But he saw I meant what I said. The day after the month was up he appeared, we exchanged a friendly smile and I had no more trouble with him."

We deem the question of banishment a serious one. Unruly boys are often just the ones that need the influence of the library most in counteracting the oftentimes baneful influence of a sordid home life. It is a good thing, morally, to get hold of such boys at an early age and to win their interest in and attendance at the library rather than at places of low resort. To withhold a boy's card may also be considered a doubtful punishment — driving the young omnivorous reader to the patronage of the "underground travelling library," with its secret stations and patrons. Before suspension or expulsion is resorted to, the librarian should clearly distinguish between thoughtless exuberance of spirits and downright maliciousness. "If we only had a boys' room," plaintively writes one sympathetic librarian, "where we could get them together without disturbing their elders and could thus let them bubble over with their 'animal spirits' without infringing on other

people, I believe we could win them for good."

A number of librarians, however, report no difficulty in dealing with the young folks. Some state that the children easily fall into the general spirit of the place and are quiet and studious. "We just expect them to be gentlemen," says one, "and they rarely fail to rise to the demand." In such places will generally be found floors that conduce to stillness, rubber-tipped chairs, and low-voiced assistants. "Our tiled floors are noisy — not our children," confesses one librarian. The use of noiseless matting along aisles most travelled will be found helpful. But one library mentions the use of warning signs as being of assistance, this being a placard from the Roycroft Shop reading, "Be gentle and keep the voice low." In a library once visited were found no less than eighteen signs of admonition against dogs, hats, smoking, whispering, handling of books, etc., etc. — the natural result being that, in their multiplicity, no one paid any attention to any of them. If a sign is deemed absolutely necessary, it should be removed after general attention has been called to it. The best managed libraries nowadays are those wherein warnings are conspicuous for their absence. Next to the officious human "dragon" that guards its portals, there is probably no one feature in all the great libraries of a western metropolis that causes so much caustic comment and rebellious criticism as that of an immense placard in its main reading room bearing in gigantic letters the command, SILENCE — this perpetual affront being found in a great reference library frequented only by scholarly patrons. Such a placard is as much out of place there as it would be in a school for deafmutes.

The solution of the whole problem of discipline generally resolves itself into the exercise of great tact, firmness, and, again, gentleness. There should be an indefinable something in the management of the library which will draw people in and an atmosphere most persuasive in keeping them there and making them long to return. A hard, imperious, domineering, or condescending spirit on the part of librarian and assistants often incites to rebellion or mutiny on the part of patrons. As opposed to this, there should ever be the spirit of quietude, as exemplified in the words previously quoted — "Be gentle and keep the voice low."

COLORED COVERS FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

BY FRANCES L. RATHBONE, *Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.*

As the Providence Public Library by its Standard Room has brought forcibly before us the question of presenting standard literature in a way to attract, it may be well to consider what may be done by other libraries that have not its facilities.

As a whole, such a room can but be strongly educational to all who enter it observantly. It is of value to know the extent (even shelf extent,) of an author's writings; to know who are included, who are omitted. There is much of education in the backs of books. We open shelf enthusiasts believe that. But will not those who have grown up without the atmosphere of books, who claim our attention and baffle our efforts—the public library's special public—shun the room after this cursory glance? Do long sets of books win close scrutiny? And close scrutiny and more is hoped in the creation of this room. Underlying the choice of bindings and titles and editions, is hidden the hope that an increased reading and love for the best in literature will result from the establishment of this collection. But these books need careful reading, and re-reading, and boys and girls, with school duties crowding upon them, have it not.

We have a strong prejudice to overcome, for standard literature is oftenest taken in doses at high schools, in reading courses for examinations or graduation essays, and an abridged edition is welcomed. "We have that at home" or "we had to read that in school" tells the tale, and urging only increases the unfavorable impression. What is read in this way is seldom loved and beyond this state of mind few penetrate. The librarian must depend on personal influence and his own devices to overcome the prejudice that sometimes lasts into mature life. For this, after an interest is awakened, individual acquaintance with individual books is our strongest hope—not books in sets, not sets reserved in a room, but individual books! As one librarian has said, "Many people have always in-

tended to read certain standard works sometime"; so if they see but one such book they are tempted to let this be the time and that the one, but if there are rows upon rows, they are discouraged. If this is the case, standard literature on the open shelves, definitely marked, will accomplish more than it will reserved in a special room, and standard literature bound in a way to attract individual scrutiny will have the advantage over sets bound alike.

In the Buffalo Public Library a year ago it was suggested that the dull red, uniformly used in rebinding fiction, be changed to varied colors, and soon, in the open shelf room we found an unexpected gain resulting. The fresh variety of color, in place of the monotonous shelves of dull red, called for individual attention. All of Dickens could not be recognized at a glance. Books that had long stood on the shelves unconsidered had frequent invitations out, and even in standard fiction the difference could be felt. The rebound copies were again chosen, and could hold their own against a shelf of Crawford or Parker that remained monotonously alike. The rebinding continued as wear required and the circulation of rebound books continued with it for they looked as attractive as new books in their colored covers which ranged from light to dark green, through brown, tan, and blues. In non-fiction, binding seems not to make the difference in choice. People who read non-fiction usually know better what they want and usually want the best on a subject. But in fiction the book oftener makes the appeal, and if it can be clothed in a way to attract individual attention the book will reap the benefit.

It has been suggested that this effect of color on circulation might be applied to the standard literature problem, the colored covers thus serving two purposes; that variety of color, besides attracting attention, might also mark certain classes of books. If this were done, one color, the most attractive in

the material used, could represent standard fiction, and contrasting shades of it be used to break up the monotony of sets. Covers could be used temporarily, instead of permanent bindings, where rebinding is unnecessary, or for experiment, and choice shades can be found in vellum de luxe. We have proved this, at about 14 cents per yard, by the roll, the most satisfactory for wear and permanence of color. The same color, in leather if preferred, could represent non-fiction standard literature. Another color in non-fiction would be valuable to the general public as marking conceded authorities. So few general readers know the authorities upon a subject, or in choosing realize the importance of date, title-page or index. The Buffalo plan of the open shelf room has certain advantages here. Superseded books are retired; untrustworthy books are not given a place; the collection represents virtually the assistance of the librarian given to every borrower. But if the whole library is thrown open, then covers, or stars glued to the backs, as one librarian has suggested, or some mechanical device, would help to distinguish trustworthy books from superseded ones.

In fiction a second color in its shades could well be reserved to designate stories especially enjoyable and not included in standard fiction. If, under this head one marks only the truly readable of the well-written stories he will soon have his public helping; and we know this not only concedes the hold the library has upon the helper but strengthens it. It does not take long to learn whose suggestions to forget and whose to treasure.

It may be well to classify no farther, but to use one other color, in its shades for variety's sake, for any stories one is glad to have circulate and to relegate the rest to the limbo of browns. This would bring forward in the ratio of the most attractive colors and shades the books one would most like to see read; and the key would read something after this fashion:

Fiction.		
Standard fiction	{ covered (or) bound }	in shades of green.
More recent stories especially enjoyable	{ covered (or) bound }	in shades of blue.
Other readable stories	{ covered (or) bound }	in shades of red.

Non-Fiction.

Standard literature	{ covered (or) bound }	in green.
Conceded authorities	{ covered (or) bound }	in brown.
Other books to be read for pleasure	{ covered (or) bound }	in red.

Of course each library knows its own public and its own needs. Divisions that would help in one would hinder in another, and always and everywhere personal work is the vital means to our end. When one is recognized as a friend then the suggestion is taken gladly. But many are diffident about asking aid yet want books of special kinds. Here, if the book can show its kind to some extent, the public will appreciate it.

All this is but a suggestion, but it is founded upon experience and if adapted to each library's needs, would, I believe, show noticeable results.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.*

THE purpose of this statement is to present a difficulty which confronts us in the publication work of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, the aggregate output of whose publications is as great as that of any publishing institution in the world, reaches the great majority of its readers directly. At the same time the enormous growth of its publication business as well as the development in recent years of the interest taken by libraries in its publications, warn us of a probability at no very distant date of far greater dependence upon the libraries for reaching the public than heretofore. Abroad, of course, and our foreign exchanges are far too important to be overlooked, the libraries or educational and other public institutions probably furnish the principal channel through which we gain access to foreign readers. For these reasons it is a matter of great importance to us in the issue of our publications, to, if possible, meet the views of librarians as well as those of the individual readers whom we reach directly. Hence I am glad of an opportunity to submit to an audience of librarians the difficulty that confronts us.

I cannot explain this difficulty better than by quoting what I had to say in regard to it in my last annual report:

"One of the difficulties attending the wide extension of Department work and the mul-

* Presented to District of Columbia Library Association, April 17, 1901.

tiplication of its various bureaus, divisions, and offices, is occasioned by the unfortunate adoption, in 1883, of separately numbered divisional series of publications. The result of this has been to bring about a sort of bibliographical chaos of department publications. The confusion resulting from having numerous department bulletins bearing the same number has been carried still further by changes which have in some cases resulted in a new series and an old series and a technical and a popular series. Librarians have frequently called attention to the difficulties attending this multiplication of series and numbers, and representatives of the Department who have visited foreign libraries report foreign librarians as confessing their inability to keep track of our publications or to know whether they have them all or not.

"The importance of proper classification and facility of reference in all libraries where our bulletins are preserved is hardly to be questioned, and promises to be still more important in the future. In the meantime, however, we ought to consider first of all the convenience of the great constituency which it is the Department's first duty and privilege to serve, and the delays attendant in filling orders by reason of the neglect or inability of an applicant to give the proper designation of a publication are very numerous and daily multiplying.

"The difficulties presented to applicants by this unfortunate system may be inferred when it is known that there are, besides a series of departmental reports numbering 1 to 65, and apart from the series known as Farmers' Bulletins and the circulars, 17 series of divisional bulletins bearing numbers 1 to 4; 16 series numbering up to 8; 14 series up to 13; 12 series up to 16; 13 series have a bulletin 17; 11 series have bulletins 18, 19, and 20; 9 series have bulletins 21 and 22; 8 series have a bulletin 23; 7 series have a bulletin 24; 6 series have a bulletin 25; 4 series have bulletins 26 and 27; 3 series have bulletins 28 to 32; 2 series have bulletins 33 to 57. Altogether, covered by numbers 1 to 57, we have 378 separate bulletins, and the confusion in our circulars is equally great, 331 separate circulars being covered by numbers 1 to 43.

"If this be not remedied, the near future will bring about a state of things which will be both aggravating and absurd; and if it is to be remedied the sooner it is done the better. The longer the adoption of a new method is postponed, the more difficult will it be to effect."

In speaking of the difficulty of cataloging the Department publications on account of the numerous series and the consequent duplication of numbers, Mr. W. P. Cutter then librarian, in his annual report for 1899, said:

"Such confusion exists as a result of the changes in names of divisions and the bewildering classification of our publications that it is becoming more and more difficult to find any particular publication or even to so ar-

range and catalog the heterogeneous mass as to insure complete sets. I would strongly urge an immediate attempt to segregate these various publications into a fewer series, in order that our published scientific results may not be entirely lost in the future."

The confusion arising from this condition of affairs is no doubt most seriously felt by the individual applicant, but we have also had frequent expressions of dissatisfaction from libraries and the difficulties arising from the multiplication of series and the numerous reports, most of them unfortunately bearing the name of "Bulletins" and many of them bearing the same number, are very generally recognized and constantly increasing. What renders the matter more serious is, that there are frequent changes arising and likely to arise in the organization of the Department, which under the present system of giving to each bureau, division, or office its own series of publications, must inevitably result in a further multiplication of series, or perhaps, as may possibly occur with the beginning of another fiscal year, in the concentration of several of the present series into one new one.

Having presented these difficulties to your consideration, I will not take up your time by a prolonged discussion as to possible remedies. I will only mention two which have been suggested:

One, and I confess that one strikes me as obviously the most natural, is to confine all numerical distinction to a few distinctive departmental series, leaving the title and authorship to indicate the particular bureau, division or office from which the publication may emanate. Under this system all department publications will be comprised in—1, the Department yearbook and reprints therefrom, unnumbered; 2, departmental reports; 3, circulars; and 4, Farmers' bulletins, confining the term "bulletin" under this plan to this series exclusively.

A second suggestion, has been to do away with the numbering altogether, distinguishing the different publications of the Department solely by their title.

While I should have been glad, should any change from the present system have been decided upon, to have had it go into effect with the beginning of a new century as a convenient chronological mile stone, the earnest desire to make no change which was not distinctly for the better and which it might not be possible to permanently adhere to, and the suggestion of our own librarian and of the librarian of the Superintendent of Documents that a change was undesirable, induced me not to press the recommendations contained in my annual report. I am the more gratified, therefore, when this opportunity is afforded me to present these difficulties directly to librarians, whose wisdom and experience may, I hope, contribute to their solution.

GEORGE W. HILL,
Chief of Publications Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

EXAMINATION OF LIBRARY GIFT HORSES.

W. D. Howells, in *Editor's Easy Chair*, *Harper's Magazine*, September. Copyright, 1901, by Harper & Bros.

THE gift horse, which it was once thought not quite civil to look in the mouth, has been having its teeth rather unsparingly examined of late, so far as it has taken the shape of free public libraries. In fact, a general largeness, of more than royal, of more than imperial munificence, to the Scotch universities from the same lavish hand which has scattered its peculiar benefaction broadcast over our own land, was critically studied by the authorities before a grateful acceptance closed the incident. The acceptance was not indecently delayed, however, and the gratitude was of much more apparent reality than the misgiving, so that we might well believe the Scotch universities had never the serious question which seems to have beset some American thinkers respecting our gift horse, or horses, at a somewhat later stage of events. To be sure, the Scotch beneficiaries were not pledged to such terms relating to the care and keep of the gift horses as the American communities, which, in the process of time, may find them eating their heads off.

Apart from all questions of politeness, there were some things suggested by the eminent gentlemen who have recently spoken their minds on the surplussage of free libraries among us well worthy the consideration of the friend of books. One of them went so far as to ask whether we were not in danger of reading too much and thinking too little; and he alleged the existence of such overwhelming facilities for reading in his own city as seemed to imply the submergence of thinking. Not only does a public library, with its local branches, freely offer 500,000 volumes to his fellow-citizens, but a subscription enterprise, with a system of delivery-carts, leaves books for a trifling sum at people's doors, like milk; and literature is all but laid out in pipes, like water.

The thing, it must be owned, has its grotesque side, and it may have its immoral, its dangerous side. The president of Johns Hopkins University thought the present excess of reading something in the nature of a craze, a vice; and people may be really eating literature as they eat opium, and may be as effectively drugged to stupidity with the one as with the other; but the parallel need not be pushed so far as this to be deplorable, with any one who loves books for their refining and edifying companionship. Whether the victims of the craze, the vice, would be thinking if they were not reading is another matter, and demands reflection. In the light of reflection it is not very certain what thinking is. It is a process so very obscure that many of us are apt to think we are thinking when we are merely musing, or,

to phrase it more modernly, mooning. The art of thinking is not likely to go far unless it goes hand in hand with the art of talking, which has more and more fallen into disuse since the mania for reading seized the world; and it seems to us it is this which we can profitably study anew. The trouble with people now reading the sort of books which no one ought to read is that they would not be thinking, unless they were talking, when they were not reading. These weaker brethren and sisters read because they do not like to think by themselves. But hardly any one dislikes talking, which with such people is really the only way to thinking; and if they were encouraged to cultivate the habit of talking, they would be in a fairer way to stop reading than if they tried to cultivate the habit of thinking.

If one were fairly to take his honesty in both hands, he would probably be able to confess that the influence of any powerful story on his mind was stupefying. What must be the narcotic effect of a feeble story only those now devouring weak stories by the hundred thousand can say. It is not perhaps so bad as that of morphine; but it may be something like that of cocaine, and far worse than that of cigarettes. In this sense the habit of reading inferior fiction (for out of a hundred readers ninety-nine read nothing else) is certainly a vice, without the picturesqueness of a craze. Yet if its victims propose to leave it off, to close the greatest selling book of the year, the week, the day, and take to talk, there are distinct difficulties in their way to reform. What shall they talk about, and eventually think about? Until very lately, until the popular novels began to be so tremendously popular, people who were averse to thinking before they spoke, or liked to do their thinking afterwards, usually talked of the theatre. The new play was an easy and inviting theme, especially with young people who sought the joy of each other's presence in the pretence of caring to know whether one or the other had seen it. But it is said that now they have changed all that, and people not only read the greatest selling books, but when they talk they talk about them instead of the plays. It is said that they often read them in the fear of being found out not to have read them, and are ashamed to be ignorant of what it is, in most cases, an intellectual dishonor to know. The case is hard to imagine, but with a strenuous effort it may be imagined, and after one has succeeded one may realize the vicious circle in which the victims of the reading habit revolve, with little or no hope of escape. If they leave off reading for the purpose of talking, as a preliminary to thinking, they have nothing to talk of except the books they have left off reading; and when they have talked these over they must begin reading again in order to be able to talk of something.

In earlier times people used to talk largely of religion, and in times not quite so early, of politics; but these were always probably the topics of the elder rather than the younger people, whose reform we have primarily in mind; for if the vice of reading is to be cured, we must strike at its roots in the tender mind of youth. They no longer talk of plays, and they may not talk of books, for the reasons given. It remains for them, then, to talk of themselves; and this they will naturally do if they are of the ages and sexes which satisfy their interest in one another under the mask of autobiography. But autobiography can be carried so far as to become itself a vice, or if not quite that, a bore; and the sole refuge from autobiography, in the hard conditions we are fancying, is gossip.

Good fiction is only an exquisite distillation of human facts, which biography and history more or less attractively embody; and all three are gossip depersonalized by remoteness of time and place. There is no reason why the gossip which people must fall back upon in default of other interests when they reform their vicious habit of reading should not be depersonalized to the effect of all that is charming and edifying in those forms of literature. It is perfectly feasible for the gossipier to refine upon the earlier methods, to reject crude incident and cheap inference, and devote himself or herself to the more psychological moments in the experience, or the reputed experience, of his or her neighbors. It may be urged that even the most intimate fact of life is now exploited in the newspapers, and that the modern extension of journalism includes things formerly left to private comment; but it is precisely here that we wish to distinguish, and entreat the reformed reader, in turning to talk as a means of thought, to save himself by the conscientious avoidance of those things which the press makes its indiscriminate prey.

We do not wish to imply that reading the newspapers is altogether deleterious, and we do not understand that President Gilman regards free libraries as an unmixed evil. Probably he would strike a balance between the Caliph Omar and Mr. Carnegie, or would regard an era of Omarism as little less disastrous than what he calls an era of Carnegieism. But in this we necessarily speak without his authority, and for ourselves we can only urge a point against free libraries which we think can be fairly made. It seems to us that there is small use or sense in purveying gratis all the new books, as the libraries appear to do, without apparent criticism, or with worse than none. The best criticism, the criticism of time, they quite reject. But why think not the libraries beneficially make it a rule not to supply any book less than a year old? Time would sift the vast mass of literature so that only the finer and more

precious particles would pass, and would give a just protection to the authors and publishers whose industry is most injured by the libraries. These buy a few copies of a good book, which by very reason of its goodness must have a scanty sale, and still further restrict its meagre profits by offering it free to those who, if they love it, might make a struggle to get together money enough to buy it. In our generous indignation at the present wrong we are not sure but the free library is standing between such book-lovers and the plain duty of owning the books they love.

The free libraries cannot hurt the overwhelmingly popular books; the mania for these is so great that no library can supply the demand; but it can easily supply the demand for a good book. It might paradoxically, therefore, justify itself in offering only the popular rubbish to its readers, and the standard literature which has passed out of copyright. A book which is by way of being standard, or classic, may well be excluded, at least till people of taste have had time to consider whether they cannot afford to buy it and put it on their shelves, with their own book-plate in it. But if it is hastily thrust, an unsolicited alms, into a man's hand, he will read it, but he will think twice before he buys it; and we have been warned how difficult it is for the habitual reader to think even once.

If we must be specific as to the new books which the free libraries should delay at least a year in supplying, so that the reader shall be obliged to buy them for himself, we should say, first of all, travel and biography, or their synthesis, history. Poetry is a good sort of literature to buy, especially good poetry. Essays of the delightful quality which we still, though decreasingly, receive from the press, and now and then a volume of literary criticism, should be bought rather than begged or borrowed. The higher order of fiction ought to be withheld from the free libraries, in order that the reader can enjoy it with due self-respect. But the lower order of fiction, the variety that sells by the half-million, may be unsparingly lavished by the free libraries. Dictionaries, directories, catalogs, metaphysics, theology, government reports, and political speeches may be free as air; for, as it is so hard to read them, the reader may be driven to talking or thinking in sheer desperation. If he is a devourer of the greatest selling books of the year, he may as well continue to read, for upon no condition, probably, could he think.

The objection to the gift horses urged by the eminent divine who spoke against them in a baccalaureate sermon is rather more sentimental than President Gilman's. The notion of the president, so far as it may be gathered into the present figure, seems to be that in our habitual reliance upon gift horses we shall lose the use of our legs. But Dr. Grant

feels it unseemly that we should accept a gift horse upon the condition that it shall bear the name of the giver so boldly inscribed upon its barrel that the wayfaring man cannot err therein; or, in less metaphorical terms, that the giver's name shall figure upon each free library founded by him.

Dr. Grant, being promptly interviewed as to what he meant by his sermon, is reported to have said that he believed free libraries should be founded at the public expense out of the taxes paid by all the citizens. He believed, if we may trust the interviewer, that "the men in overalls" who read the books in the Boston Public Library take a just pride in the fact that it was built partly out of their overalls pockets; and there is a great deal of probability in this.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the great giver of gift horses has provided for some such pride in the overalls men, whose representatives so freely accept his bounty. This is conditioned upon their agreeing to furnish provender from the public funds indefinitely. He does not give feed with the gift horse; he does not, in fact, so much give the gift horse as give its stable; the rest must be supplied by its recipients, and there have not been wanting published estimates to show that eventually a public library is a public debt.

That is ungracious, but if a gift horse, or his stable, comes coupled with conditions, it is not so ungracious as if he, or it, came with none. Dr. Grant apparently disables the giver's taste; but about tastes there can be no profitable disputing. The question is whether free public libraries do more good or harm, and this brings us back to President Gilman and his thesis that we perhaps read too much and think too little. It might very well be, though here the fact intrudes that those who do not read seem not to think much either. We are to decide how much and what we shall read rather than abjure reading altogether. The worthlessness of most of the books that most people are now reading is no proof of the supposition that there are not as many good books as ever. Of good old books there are more than ever, for the century lately closed was richer in good literature, upon the whole, than any other century, or almost all the other centuries. The free-library reader could not go wrong if he went to the nineteenth century classics, and he would come from them not wholly disabled from thinking. The same might be hoped for him if among recent books he trusted himself to such as were in great demand after a single year. There are, in fact, books now actually in press, or issuing from it, which he might read with profit as well as pleasure, though these are comparatively few; and after what we have said we trust the managers of the free libraries will leave him to become their proud and happy possessor before he reads them.

SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAPHICA ITALIANA.

THE eighth number of the current volume of the *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi* contains a short account of the fifth annual meeting of the Italian Bibliographical Society, held in Venice, July 25-28, 1901, together with the opening address of the president, Sig. P. Molmenti. The other papers are to be published in subsequent numbers of the *Rivista*.

Fifty-four members in addition to those resident in Venice attended the sessions. As the list of members has now reached 602, it will be seen that the percentage of attendance was not high. The principal topics which engaged the attention of the society were the international catalog of scientific literature, the Italian laws of copyright, libraries in the secondary schools, the new processes of preserving paper and leather, particularly the Zapon preparation, the continuation of the valuable bibliographic dictionary of Italian authors, and uniform cataloging rules. We seem to have an echo of many A. L. A. programs in this list of subjects.

The first part of the address of the president is occupied with a graphic and clear sketch of the history of printing and bibliographic studies in Venice. This deserves to be read by every student of the art of printing for its brevity, conciseness, and vigor. The rest of the address deals with matters incident to the president's office and the membership of the organization.

W. W. B.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

IN the spring of 1902 there will take place in Rome a congress of experts in all branches of the historical sciences (Congresso internazionale di scienze storiche). This congress will be under the patronage of the King of Italy, who will share the responsibility for calling the congress with the Duke of Abruzzi, the minister of public instruction, and the municipalities of Rome, Naples, and Venice. A committee of about 100 distinguished scholars, headed by Senators Ascoli, Comparetti, and Villari, have the immediate direction of the details, and are hard at work on the plans. There are to be 15 sections, ranging in their field from Paletnology (classical archaeology) to the history of the drama and music, and including the history of law, literature, philosophy, pedagogy, art, exploration and discovery, religion, mathematics, and kindred subjects.

The feature of this congress which will appeal especially to librarians, is an attempt to exhibit all the publications which have appeared between the years 1860 and 1900 in Italy in each of the sections of historical study which are to be represented at the con-

gress. To this end great efforts are already being put forth, and the ministry of public instruction is urging individual contributions not alone from employes but from savants not under its jurisdiction. The intention apparently is to publish lists of these books as well as to exhibit the volumes themselves. The proceedings of the congress will be published and may be obtained for the modest sum of 12 lire. The secretary-general of the congress is Prof. Giacomo Corini, Direttore degli Archivi, Ministero degli Affari esteri, Rome, Italy, to whom inquiries for programs, dates, etc., may be addressed.

THE CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DECATUR, ILL.

THE gift of \$60,000 from Mr. Carnegie, in February of the present year, has at last made possible the erection of a building for the Public Library of Decatur, after its 27 years in rented quarters.

The site secured is well worthy of the generous gift, being 190 x 190 feet, on the corner of two main streets, and very near the business center of the town. The lot is high and has many magnificent old shade trees on it, which will add to the beauty of the lawn. It was purchased by the city, the price paid being \$15,000.

It was decided to choose an architect without competition, the selection to be made from among architects of established reputation in library architecture. The choice was narrowed down to six architects, and on June 28, the firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, was selected to do the work. On August 27, the plans, as shown elsewhere, were finally accepted.

The building, which will be of Bedford stone, brick and terra cotta, is to be 98 feet across the front and extend back 68 feet. Only the first floor will be 68 feet deep, the second floor having a depth of about 48 feet. The design is a broad adaptation of the classical style, with a view to giving the greatest possible dignity which the practical character of the plan will permit. The building is decorated with Greek detail, but its chief characteristic is its simplicity. Approaching by the broad terrace steps and mounting to the portico, one reaches through the marble vestibule, the main hall and delivery room. This hall is 37 x 37 feet and opening off it on one side is the reading room, while on the other side are the reference and children's rooms. At the back is the delivery desk with the stack room beyond. This desk is flanked on one side by the librarian's room and cataloging room, and on the other by two special study rooms. The librarian's room is so placed as to give easy access to the working and public portions of the library, at the same time giving the librarian the necessary amount of privacy which is essential. Every corner of the building is flooded with light

and particular attention has been given to the ventilation of the different rooms by the introduction of a large supply of fresh air through the heating apparatus. Every room has a wainscoting of bookcases which greatly increases the capacity of the library.

On the second floor is the hall, somewhat smaller than the main hall, and reached by an artistically designed stairway. On this floor is the large assembly room and two good sized class rooms which may be turned into club rooms. The director's room is also placed on this floor.

In the basement there is a fireproof room for the files of newspapers and other local historical matter, a room for the medical library, a commodious staff room, large storage room, a receiving and unpacking room, together with boiler rooms, janitor's quarters, etc.

A feature of the stack-room, which lies at the rear of the building, is its fireproof construction, giving full protection to the real heart of the library. Shelves will be installed to accommodate about 15,000 volumes, but there will be a total capacity provided for 45,000 volumes on the three floors of the stack-room. In addition to the housing of 15,000 volumes on the first floor stack-room, there will be shelving provided in all of the other rooms on the main floor, as well as in several rooms in the basement, making the total shelf capacity of the library as it now is, for about 50,000 volumes.

When necessary to do so, the building may be enlarged by building up the one story part and extending the rear wall back, particularly that of the stack-room. When the demands of the reading room require more space, it is intended to move it up-stairs to the room now marked for the assembly room, moving the children's room across to the room which was used as a reading room, and enlarging the reference room by removing the wall between the present children's room and reference room.

The building has been planned first of all for convenience of administration. The library will have open shelves throughout, although at first the idea of having simply an open-shelf room was considered, but was thought to be impracticable for a library of this size.

READING LISTS ISSUED FOR NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE following are examples of the selected reading lists prepared by the Buffalo Public Library for the New York Library Association, and presented for discussion at the association's recent meeting at Lake Placid. Besides the lists here given, there were similar lists on "Electricity for general readers" (8 titles), "Electricity for amateurs" (11 titles), "Living and loving: books for girls" (12 titles), "Debating" (9 titles), "Fathers of mankind" (primitive man; 8 titles).

The United States Government and its Administration.

"We here highly resolve . . . that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Abraham Lincoln.

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- Bryce, James. The American commonwealth, abridged edition. Macmillan & Co., . . . \$1.75
- Carnegie, Andrew. Triumphant democracy; sixty years march of the Republic. Charles Scribner's Sons, . . . \$3.00
- Dole, C. F. The American citizen. D. C. Heath & Co., . . . \$0.80
- Fiske, John. American political ideas viewed from the standpoint of universal history. Harper & Bros., . . . \$1.00
- Fiske, John. Civil government in the United States. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.00
- Goodnow, F. J. Politics and administration. Macmillan Co., . . . \$1.50
- Great words by great Americans. G. P. Putnam's Sons, . . . \$1.00
- Harrison, Benjamin. This country of ours. Charles Scribner's Sons, . . . \$1.50
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CHILDREN . . .

**Their Bodies and minds:
a list for mothers.**

"The hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rules the world."

William Ross Wallace.

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- Griffith, J. P. C. The care of the baby. W. B. Saunders, . . . \$1.50
- Oppenheim, N. The care of the child in health. Macmillan, . . . 1.25
- Oppenheim, N. The development of the child. Macmillan, . . . 1.25
- Starr, L. Hygiene of the nursery. Blakiston, . . . 1.00
-
- Blow, S. E. Letters to a mother on the philosophy of Froebel. Appleton, 1.50
- Harrison, E. A study of child-nature from the kindergarten standpoint. Chicago Kindergarten College, . 1.00
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- Gilman, C. P. S. Concerning children. Small, . . . 1.25
- Wiggin, K. D. Children's rights; a book of nursery logic. Houghton, 1.00
- Adler, F. The moral instruction of children. Appleton, . . . 1.50
- Hopkins, E. The power of womanhood, or Mothers and sons. Dutton, . . . 1.25

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New York Library Association held its annual autumn meeting at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, during the week of Sept. 23-28. "Library week," as this meeting is generally known, may now be regarded as an established feature of the association's work, and it has been decided to make the last week of September its permanent date. The meeting had many of the characteristics of the national library conferences, although it was much more emphatically a vacation outing than a business convention; and in attendance and general enjoyment and interest it more than repeated the initial success of last year. The Lake Placid Club again extended to its library guests the privileges of its grounds and equipment; half rates were granted at the clubhouse and by the railways, and every effort was made by the club authorities and the association officers to make the meeting pleasant and profitable. The attendance was recorded as 155, among those present being Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Dr. J. H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, C. W. Andrews, F. M. Crunden, John Thomson, Dr. Edward Nolan, R. G. Thwaites, C. H. Gould, W. C. Lane, W. I. Fletcher, Miss Hannah P. James, Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Miss Linda Eastman, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and many others from New York and adjoining states.

The program was so arranged that one evening session was held each day, excepting on the 24th when a morning session was provided. This left the days free for driving, walking, boating, golf, or any other bibliographical or bibliothecal employment; and for once in the annals of library conferences there were no protests against an overcrowded program. Every one of the sessions was well attended, and interest and discussion were sustained throughout, while definite work in several important directions was formulated and set on foot.

The first session was held at eight o'clock on Monday evening, Sept. 23, in the large room of the Lake Library. President H. L. Elmendorf called the meeting to order, and Melvil Dewey, on behalf of the Lake Placid Club, extended a cordial welcome to the association and its friends. Brief response was made by Mr. Elmendorf, who said that in his opinion the wisest step the New York Library Association had ever taken was its action last year in agreeing to meet permanently at an appointed time and at a central place. The program, he said, had been arranged with special reference to such perfect days as those that had greeted the visitors, that this coming together might be a library rest, a library recreation and a library conference at the same time.

The special feature planned for the session was then briefly outlined by Mr. Elmendorf in his president's address. He said:

"We librarians have been accused of taking ourselves too seriously, and much wit and some wisdom has been expended in describing our 'true moral earnestness.' A display of this, our supposed characteristic, always reminds me of a talk I once had with good old Dr. John Hall, of New York. He had just been waited upon by a most zealous and emphatic committee presenting some evangelizing plans. He said: 'Oh! these earnest Christian workers, they give me great trouble and much anxious thought.' But it is a brave man, not to say a bad man, who will dare, at this time particularly, to cast discredit upon high ideals. We should raise high the banner which stands for our war against ignorance, selfishness, and the spirit of lawlessness and unrest. We cannot catch and cage every lunatic or fanatic, but we can do much to create a state of things in which the spirit of anarchy cannot exist, to produce a community immune to its ravages. We will be most efficient when we become an organized army in our fight against evil and ignorance and put a stop to our guerilla warfare, successful as our irregular tactics have heretofore been.

"If great mercantile concerns, railroads and the like, can combine for private gain with such marvellous results, why cannot we combine for public good?

"Conference is not co-operation. Heretofore we have met in our various library conventions, have met our friends, compared our methods, discussed new plans for work, encouraged each other's hearts, and each gone back with new ideas and new enthusiasm to do better work in his own place. Still it remains individual work. Each library shines and makes its own bright place, but can we do nothing to extend the radiance, to diffuse the light?

"No one will quarrel with the idea of co-operation. We all say yes, it is a good thing; most of us will go so far as to admit that it is a necessity if we are to progress, are to live up to our opportunities. What, however, is the outcome of these admissions? Heretofore our co-operative work has been spasmodic and of little avail. Our theories have been good, but our practice has not been up to them. Nor is this said either in a fault-finding nor in a pessimistic spirit. Our work is new, our progress, we delight to say, and can say with truth and propriety, has been marvellous, but have we not now arrived at a stage of development when we should devise liberal schemes for progress on the lines of combined work? Is there no way in which the good work done, say in New York City, can be made available for Buffalo, save the old one for the librarian to study his brothers' methods and do the same thing all over for himself? I think there is, to a limited degree at least, and that the channel for its accomplishment is through the New York Library Association.

"When we speak of co-operation every mind

instantly and involuntarily calls up the subject of cataloging, and the thousands of dollars we are collectively wasting each year by each doing for himself the work which might be done, and better done, once for all by a central bureau. But this is too great a subject for us to handle. The great parent association, the A. L. A., has this under consideration, and from time to time reports progress.

"Our state association has, we think, proved its usefulness by the inspiration and enthusiasm promoted by its conventions, particularly that of last year; and if no other result were obtainable this pays for all the thought and work given to it. But we wish to take a new step. We wish to make a beginning in co-operative work. If we can practically illustrate what we believe to be possible the growth and progress will come with experience and will take care of themselves.

"To get our start, dropping platitudes and truisms, we shall present for your consideration three subjects judged by your program committee to be practical for a start in co-operative work in the coming year.

"First.—A bureau of publicity.

"Second.—Short reading lists prepared and distributed under the authority of this association.

"Third.—A system of library institutes which shall give to the librarian of small libraries an opportunity of practical instruction in elementary library economy.

"It is our plan to present the subjects of co-operative reading-list and library institutes each at a separate session. I would therefore ask the conference to confine its discussion at this time to the subject of publicity and general remarks as to whether the effort for co-operative work is expedient and timely."

The establishment of a *Bureau of Publicity* was the topic of discussion for the evening.

Dr. Canfield expressed approval of the plan, which would, he thought, be helpful in the work of all libraries. "Thus far there has not been a great deal of practical co-operation and organization, for in libraries we have a field in which the work is necessarily largely individual. The work of each library has a great deal of local color to it. It is difficult, in a general way, for a college librarian to feel that he has much in common with a town library, or for the library of a small town to feel that it could follow at all the methods of a larger library with greater opportunities. It has been difficult to see just where the points of contact were, but at the same time I think that we have magnified the differences, rather than sought for the points that were in common. The keynote sounded all through this century is that of combination. We are not willing any longer to believe that it is possible for a man to do alone that which can be quicker done by standing close together. Men have almost

passed away from the old thought of competition. We used to think that competition was the best possible thing for the advancement of men. We believe now in organization; we feel that we are going to get out of organization more than we ever have had before. We must recognize this fact in our work, just as the men in the steel business and the various manufacturing interests recognize it."

Mrs. Elmendorf and Mr. Crunden spoke briefly of the need of bringing library work more forcibly to the attention of the public. Mr. John Thomson said that the ignorance of the public in regard to library work was often brought to his attention; "it is a most difficult thing to get the general press to give space in their papers to what we call the general library knowledge. They will publish statistics, and spend much time criticising the details of the work. If anything could be done by the proposed committee to bring before the public, through the Bureau of Publicity, the work which is actually being done in our libraries, then this association will have accomplished a very important end, and I am sure that its example will be followed by other states." He suggested that such a bureau should arrange for the publication from time to time in the general press of editorials or other accounts of library activities.

Miss Hewins said: "One point on which librarians need to give the world all the publicity they can is about the industrial books they have, and about the money which they have to spend on industrial books. Very few people know what a public library really is. They have a general idea that it is a collection of books of poetry, fiction, essays, biography and history. The general reader knows nothing whatever of the technical and industrial books. He grumbles because he cannot get 'The crisis,' just as last year he grumbled because he could not get 'David Harum.' If librarians would tell their readers that the books mentioned form only a small part of the library, it would be enlightening. Give them some idea of the number of copies needed of a new novel, and the amount of money that has to be expended on each new novel. We have to supply trade journals and technical magazines, etc., of which probably a good many people have never heard. A large proportion of our yearly outlay is for books on the manufacturing interests which are growing in our city."

In response to the request of the president Miss Hazeltine told of the measures used in Jamestown to keep the local press informed on library affairs. "The librarian visited the editorial sanctum of the local paper and asked if a certain amount of space could be reserved for the library, if the library would fill it. They were glad to grant it and charge us nothing, if we would write the reports. Every Friday an article appeared on the editorial page; every Thursday night the libra-

rian burns the midnight oil and tries to have something of interest from the library, such as the number of new books received, review of new books, list of books on wood working, summer sports, outdoor books, etc., etc.; or it may be a list of books for children; the number of people who have visited the library during the summer, or some short item of the sort — something short and to the point; with good headlines; nothing startling, but dignified. During the three years this method has been tried in the library the circulation has almost doubled, and the people really know what we are trying to do. The items have been written by one who has tried to do the work faithfully and to have people understand it, and it has paid."

R. G. Thwaites spoke of the necessity of making library items interesting if they were to find a place in the newspaper press, and referred to the excellent results secured in Wisconsin by sending out articles in proof-slip form for use by local editors. Miss Ahern thought that personal influence was more effective than paper and print in awakening library interest in a community; "Miss Hazeltine says she has tried to get people interested. Do you not believe with me that it was Miss Hazeltine's personality that brought people to the library rather than the printing of her lists? The club woman, the school teachers, the workers in the shop, the business men and the commercial travellers are going to be interested in the library just as soon as they get information from some person that the library is interested in them. Then they will look with interest for the items in the papers about the library."

It was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the general subject of publicity and report upon it at a later session. The president named as the committee Dr. Canfield, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Miss Josephine Rathbone.

A morning session was held on Tuesday, owing to threatening weather. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Elmendorf, who introduced as the subject of discussion *The Desk Assistant*, to be presented by A. E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Mr. Bostwick said, in part:

"In a public library not a hundred miles from the city of Greater New York, where there is a training class, an applicant for this course was once talking to some of the assistants in the library, and on mentioning some details of the course through which the class was expected to go, she said, 'I do not suppose there is very much to learn; I suppose you have to know what aisle each of the books are in.' What an idea of the duties of a librarian!"

"I am to speak about 'The desk assistant: the point of contact with the public.' Perhaps I may be allowed to amend that a little

by saying the point of *personal* contact. There are so many other points of contact; in fact, everything we have to do in a public library relates to the point of contact between the public and the library. The desk assistant is the point of personal contact, the point where the amount of pressure is greatest. The desk assistant, her training, education, and, above all, her bearing towards the public, is, so far as the public is concerned, the most important thing in library work. The position and work of the desk assistant is too often put into the background. The young girl who comes to your office to enter library work has an idea that she wants to do scholarly work, such as cataloging, reference work, or anything rather than standing behind the desk. She wants to do children's work, to make reading lists, picture bulletins, or anything but to be a desk assistant, and do the work which will bring the library into close relationship with the public. So far as the library schools are concerned, it seems to me that they ought to make a specialty of overcoming this feeling. Whether they do or not, I cannot say, but it is a fact that the library school graduate looks down upon the work of the desk assistant, and would rather do anything else. My experience has proved that this is universally the case. Must we blame the library schools or the individual pupils? It is a fact that a great many library school graduates look upon cataloging as the best thing to do, and the position of the desk assistant an inferior one, but it seems to me that if a library has to do without everything but one kind of help, a good desk assistant is the thing to have. Better do without cataloging; better do without reading lists; better do without everything in the world except good desk assistants who have a proper bearing toward the public, who have a proper conception of their work, and understand how to do that work properly. There is no doubt that the public appraises the value of the library according to the appearance of the desk assistants. It is not so much that the library has the best catalog, the best reading rooms, the best library appliances, the most successful librarian, but it is simply the manner in which the reader has been treated by the persons with whom he comes in close contact. One assistant with a disagreeable manner, imperfect training, who leads people to think that she is a sample of what the library employs in its work, can do more harm to the library than poor cataloging or anything else.

"This is more important than some of us are apt to think. Just at present there is a 'boom' in library work. In every other movement of this kind advance has not always been straight ahead, but a movement to and fro like a pendulum. There is a reaction coming in the library field. The public is going to stop and inquire, 'What are we getting for all this money we are spending for public libraries?' There is even now a dis-

position to criticise public libraries, which is going to increase, and there will be some time a reaction which we must be prepared to face, and to control, if possible. And the most effective way to meet it is to strengthen the library in all its departments, especially in the work of its desk assistants."

Mr. Elmendorf: "The address of Mr. Bostwick reminds me of a story of a prominent librarian, known to almost all of us, who said to me one day, 'Mr. Elmendorf, I care nothing for people; I am interested in problems.' Now, our duty is entirely different from that of that successful librarian. The people are our care, the people are our support, and the place where we may meet the people is through the desk assistant. Our library is just as strong as we can make the force that comes into contact with the people. This is particularly true in the free public libraries and in our educational institutions. This is just as essential for the college library as for the public library. Where the student comes into contact with the assistant is often a more important point than where the general public comes into contact with the assistant. What we should consider this morning is how we can better our desk assistant force—what can we do for them; what can they do for themselves?"

Miss Beatrice Winsor: "To sum the question up in a very few words—Give the desk assistant more money."

John Thomson: "I approve of that answer most thoroughly. It is a sad thing to look at the pay rolls in many of our libraries. The average salary is absolutely inadequate, but we have to meet the difficulty of making a certain amount of money cover certain necessities. While it is the duty of every librarian to try to increase the salaries of his desk assistants, it is a very hard thing to do. I think the work of the desk assistant is probably more deserving than any other in the library; but I have found, as Mr. Bostwick says, that the first thought of young people who start in to do library work is that they ought to be in the cataloging department. I tell them not to make such a mistake; simply because they go into one library it is by no means certain that they are going to spend their lives in that library. They should look out for advancement and promotion, and perhaps to being the head of some town library. In order to obtain this they should be more thoroughly under the observation of the general officers of the library, and they will certainly be more open to their approval, more open to their reproof, at the desk than in any other position in the library. If you wish advancement, go into desk work; do it thoroughly, and promotion will come. I do not think that too much stress can be laid upon having a good head to the circulating department; assistants should not be left to work out their own salvation; there should be for head of department some one who would have

nothing of the detail work, neither the receiving or giving out books, but should have simply a general supervision of the desk.

"One other point: In my opinion the librarian should absolutely forbid the proffering of advice. If assistants are asked for advice, let them be sufficiently trained to give it readily, cheerfully and well, but proffering advice is a very bad thing."

Miss Kelso: "I would like to bring a little closer the analogy between the library and a business career. The librarian cannot help showing, in his work and in his relation to his staff, that his interests are in the cataloging and the details relating to the books themselves, and the desk assistant comes to feel that she is regarded as little better than an upper servant. In contrast, take the case of the publisher. While his special personal interest may be with books and their authors, he surrounds himself with clerks, specialists in their way, whose business is to come into contact with the outside world. They are generally the best paid people in the place; their judgment is consulted; and their experience and observation are constantly utilized. The fact is you librarians do not mean what you say. You talk about the desk assistant being such an important part of the library, but you do not treat her as if you believed that. I have never yet seen a library, and in fact know of none, where the desk assistants are made to feel that they are the most important people on the staff. In library work, as in other work, promotion means more money, better hours and more vacation and less drudgery. In the case of the desk assistant promotion generally means to be paid perhaps \$5 a month more, with no other change in condition or consideration."

Miss Josephine Rathbone: "The question of salary has been discussed, and I agree that it is most important. Much can be done to interest desk assistants without increase of salary by letting them realize the ideals and purposes that the library is working towards, and counselling with them in that work more or less. Desk assistants should be asked to discuss important questions relating to their work; it will give them better ideas of what the library is aiming at and what we are striving for. There is another thing, which can be included in this one word, *hostess*. If we do nothing that the ideal hostess would not do, and do all that she would do, we have met the public in the right spirit. Aim to be in sympathy with the public, and to have the public in sympathy with us."

Miss Ahern: "There is no question that the standing of the library in the community is gauged by the treatment which the public receives at the loan desk. The assistants at the desk are too often made to feel that they are not even a cog in a small wheel, and indeed not the very smallest part of the machinery. In personal visits to libraries I am always received kindly and courteously by the

librarians, but never see the attendants at the desk unless I ask for them. Then when I talk to them about library clubs, library associations, etc., they say that they never get a chance to go, as the librarians, catalogers, heads of departments must attend. They feel that they are upper servants, as Miss Kelso has put it; that when they have given out books and taken back books their responsibility is finished. This comes from their not being taken into the confidence of the administration. The cataloging, the technical, the professional side of the library, is emphasized at the meetings of library staffs and in the library journals and at library conferences, until the library assistant is made to feel that she is a very small part of the machinery."

Dr. Canfield: "One point has been omitted in the discussion this morning which is really quite essential. There is one characteristic very necessary to success in any undertaking — tact — the characteristic which makes one dignified and courteous and brings one in close touch with people. It is not readily found, and you cannot train it into one who does not possess it, but you can develop it if it is there. We should advance as rapidly as possible those who possess this characteristic by nature. I remember once losing patience with a janitor who had left undone some things which he should have done and had done some things which he should not have done. I asked him if he had no memory, no judgment, no initiative, no discretion, no commonsense, and a few other things of that sort. He replied, "Why, Mr. President, if I had all those things, do you think I would be a janitor?"

Mrs. Fulton: "It seems to me that the very best quality a desk assistant can have is an honest, genuine love for people. I think the tact will come if she has these. Girls who love service, who make the public feel that they are not asking too much when they offer their requests, have done more than any others to make friends for the public library."

Dr. Canfield was then called to the chair, and introduced Mrs. Elmendorf, who presented for discussion the second topic of the morning, *A New Departure in Reading Lists*. She said: "The problem of the great library with all its elaborate organization is efficiency in getting the right books into the hands of the right people. The problem of the small isolated library is efficiency in selecting the very best books in order to make its collection, though small, of the highest quality. The value of the most books for either library is not as to their adaptability to the specialist but to the general reader, and perhaps still more their attractiveness to those who do not generally read it all. We come to the same point therefore for institutions of either type — that the vital need is ready, accessible, book evaluation.

"General bibliographies are not satisfactory:

they are expensive to buy, more expensive still to check, and hard to use, save for skilled readers. Even those incomparable helps that the generosity of Mr. Iles and the wisdom of his chosen editors have given us and are to give us are not sufficient even if they covered more subjects. They tell more than the general reader can easily comprehend and they are too costly to be supplied in numbers to readers. They are, like other bibliographies, chiefly tools for the librarian rather than instant helps to readers or even desk assistants. What seems desirable is therefore information as to the value and interest of books in a form so simple that the least skilled reader will not be frightened by it; in a form so inexpensive that every library may not only possess it for library use but may give it freely to interested readers; in so fluid a state that it may readily and inexpensively be recast into another form; prepared with such care and wisdom that it shall be trustworthy and acceptable; published from so dignified a source that the excellence of the quality of the information may be vouched for.

"The program committee present as examples for illustration and for criticism the nearest answer to these desiderata that they have been able to prepare, *viz.*,—a set of seven short lists no one of them containing more than a dozen books on its subject, tastefully printed, cut to standard 33 size, which can be supplied in 2000 lots at \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 lots at \$1.25 per 1000; 10,000 lots at 90 cents per 1000; 15,000 lots at 80 cents per 1000; 25,000 lots at 75 cents per 1000.

"The lists submitted are published by the Buffalo Public Library simply because the program committee is not empowered to print anything of this kind in the name of the association.

"The Buffalo Public Library will, in case the association votes to compile by a committee and to publish such lists, subscribe for the first 2000 of 25 lists during the current year thus materially reducing the price to all subsequent subscribers. This is done by the library because it believes in the usefulness of such lists for its own work and for the work of libraries throughout the state.

"The books contained in the lists have for the most part been submitted to the popular test that they have been acceptable to a great many readers, and to the expert judgment that they have been pronounced valuable by some known authority."

A general discussion followed. It was pointed out that such lists would not only be of service in helping readers to use the library, but would aid in private book buying. They would be subject to revision at any time, and could be sent out once a month, in lots as desired, to subscribing libraries from the office of the Bureau of Publicity. They should be distributed freely to readers from the delivery desk. The omission of call

numbers from the lists, as printed, was referred to, and Mr. Elmendorf suggested that this was immaterial for such a short list. "The library can mark a single list and paste it in a prominent place and the assistants will soon learn it. To the general public call numbers mean nothing and are an abomination. They can ask for the book by the name of the author and the title. The price is given for the benefit of small libraries, that they may purchase the books if they do not have them, and as an incentive to the reader to buy his own books." A committee was appointed to report later on the subject, as follows: Miss Hannah P. James, Miss Ellen M. Chandler, Miss M. E. Hazeltine. A nominating committee was also appointed by the chair, consisting of A. L. Peck, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, C. G. Leland.

An evening session was also held on Tuesday, in the music room of the club house, when the subject of *Book Selection* was presented by F. W. Halsey, of the *New York Times Saturday Review*. Mr. Halsey dwelt specially upon the importance of the subject and the difficulties which every librarian and every book-reviewer meets in the endeavor to include only the best. Neither the librarian nor the book-reviewer can confine his attention to the books of all time which have already made their place and reputation, but must deal with current books of timely interest but as yet untried. He spoke of the impossibility of waiting for reviews in all cases, the impossibility of reading or even seeing before purchase more than a small proportion of newly published books. But in reviewing and selecting only the best, the reviewer and librarian both could lead by way of this best current literature into the literature of life, written for all time. There was brief discussion, followed by a social hour of music, recitations and story-telling.

Wednesday evening's session opened with the *Report of Committee on Publicity*, presented by Dr. Canfield, chairman, which offered the following recommendations for action by the association:

"1. We urge each librarian to make such intelligent, tactful and systematic use of the local press as will keep constantly before the community the library, its scope and place and value, its methods and its needs, and the results of its work.

"2. We recommend that the entire question of publicity in the general field be left with the officers of the association for the coming year, with power to act along whatever may seem to be the lines of least resistance and greatest results, without more or other expense to the association than such incidental expenses as may safely be carried by the usual revenues of the association: the said officers as a special committee to report to the association at its next annual meeting the results of the year's experiment, with suggestions for future conduct and maintenance of the

work if this seems desirable and feasible." The report was adopted.

The secretary then presented the *Report of the Executive Committee on Districting the State for Library Institutes*, which offered the following recommendations:

"1. That the New York Library Association undertake the work of library institutes in this state.

"2. That this association appoint a committee of four, to consist of three members to serve one, two and three years, with an annual appointment of one member each year to serve for three years, and that the secretary of the association be *ex officio* continuing member of the committee.

"3. That this committee be instructed to divide the state into not less than six nor more than 10 institute districts, exclusive of Buffalo, Brooklyn and New York City.

"4. That the institute committee be instructed to work through library clubs where they exist, and where not, through a local secretary appointed by the committee; and that after the first institute, the institute committee and the local secretary shall organize a local library club where the same seems feasible and desirable.

"5. That the institute committee of this association be requested to hold an annual institute in each district, co-operating with the library club or local secretary of that district." The report was adopted.

Discussion of the report was opened by Mr. Dewey, who spoke most earnestly in favor of this movement. He touched first on the success of the library school which is a new institution, yet one of great influence and achieving already great results. But the library schools, limited in space and faculty, cannot reach out to all who need and desire practical instruction in new and better methods, nor can hundreds of library workers who are anxious to make their services more efficient spare either the time or the money to avail themselves of a two years' course of study. For these the summer library school has been devised and offers in its six weeks' course such assistance and direction as is practicable in so short a time. The experiment of these summer courses is significant, in that many from all sections of the country travel far and at great expense in their eagerness to get the help and instruction offered. "But there are many earnest workers who can not afford either the time or expense for the six weeks' summer course, and here we must meet the demand for help, and mobilize this library instruction, learning much from the experience of the public school system for the library movement. Our Travelling Library School will correspond to the Teachers' Institute, and I can thus far find no better name than Library Institute. Long study and trial has evolved a plan that gives admirable practical results, and we can modify and adopt that plan as experience dictates, in reaching our scattered librarians with that informa-

tion and inspiration that can be given only by personal contact.

"In holding Library Institutes, once a year in each district is probably as often as we can wisely get together. As to length of sessions, at first only a single week, and probably in many cases only two or three days, but the institute will imply at least a small faculty and a definite course of instruction. As to the place—centers must be selected where from 20 to 100 librarians, assistants, trustees and others specially interested can be brought together most quickly and cheaply."

Mr. Dewey spoke at length upon developing an institute faculty, which will be one of the first problems to solve. This faculty should be made up of a few with genius for this work, selected from the whole state or country, and this faculty should go, week after week, to new localities, carrying not only its peculiar gifts but also the experience to be gained only in meeting the manifold difficulties and problems, and broadening its knowledge of how practical help can best be given. A half dozen states could unite in organizing and maintaining a faculty better than any one could hope to do alone, and by giving a week to each district each year this faculty would be able to meet the wants of all the co-operating states.

W. R. Eastman also urged the necessity for educational and inspirational work of this kind, pointing out that of the 475 free public libraries in New York state but 21 were represented at the present meeting. "We must go out into the state and reach all these libraries. Of the 21 libraries that are represented here the smallest has 3600 volumes, two others have about 8000, and the rest more than 10,000, while two have more than 150,000. In the state, however, the majority—I should say at least three-fourths—of the free circulating libraries have less than 10,000 volumes, and a great many have less than 1000 volumes. These are the conditions we have to meet. In regard to library institutes, any plan that we adopt will be experimental. The committee must feel its way and decide about the length and character of exercises, etc. The object of library institutes is to bring together workers of every class—librarians, trustees and others interested; to bring together a circle of persons interested in the same things; to give to them evidence that they do not stand alone in their work." He outlined briefly the possible scope of an institute meeting. Its instruction should touch upon the selection of books, and endeavor to cultivate in librarians and trustees a capacity to judge and select; it should include the proper arrangement of books, elementary rules in cataloging, shelf-listing, etc.; the making of annual reports. As to time, October or November and April or May were suggested, and a session of less than a week was thought preferable. In the general discussion that followed, a number volunteered

to take their share in the institute work, if desired, and Miss Winchell described briefly the successful institute meetings conducted during the past year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club. A committee on institutes, as recommended in the report, was appointed as follows: Dr. Canfield, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck, and the secretary, as continuing member.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the parish house of St. Eustace-by-the-Lakes. The program included music, words of greeting by President Elmendorf, and addresses on "The school and the library," by F. M. Crunden; "Local library conditions at Lake Placid," by Dr. Strock; "The Lake Placid Library," by Mr. Watson, the librarian; and an address by R. G. Thwaites.

Friday evening's session opened with the *Report of Nominating Committee*, as follows: President, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown; vice-president, W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; treasurer, E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City. The report was accepted, and the president was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the officers named.

Miss James presented the *Report of Committee on Reading Lists*: "1. The committee recommends that the New York Library Association undertake the co-operative work of publishing reading lists, which shall be available at cost to all members of the association and to others desiring them.

"2. The committee recommends the appointment of a standing committee of three, this committee to have authority to publish not to exceed 25 lists during the current year at an expense to the association of \$40 above what is guaranteed by the Buffalo Public Library.

"3. The committee recommends that the reading list committee be authorized to give publicity to the lists as issued and suggestions as to their use through the library journals, the press and otherwise, and that, as far as possible, the small libraries be reached through the local secretaries of the institute districts.

"4. The committee recommends that suggestions for topics be sent to the chairman of the reading list committee."

The report was adopted, and the committee was appointed for the first year as follows: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Martha Wheeler, Miss M. E. Hazeltine.

Herbert Putnam made a statement regarding the *Printed Catalog Cards of the A. L. A. Publishing Board*. He said, in part: "When the Library of Congress became installed in its new building, a very natural suggestion was that this was the one library to print cards for books entered under the copyright law of the United States, and as it had to print cards for other books in process of re-classification an arrangement was suggested

by which the cards printed at that library might be printed in extra copies, to be available for subscribing librarians. That is the project which has been under discussion for the past year. Circulars have gone out which have placed the matter in one form or another, or one basis of subscription or another, to several libraries. There has been some necessary delay, owing to the process of organization of our own work at Washington. We were not prepared, even as late as last April, to say that our printing arrangements were satisfactory enough to guarantee reasonable promptness in the distribution of these cards, even assuming that our subscription list should be determined to be satisfactory." Mr. Putnam said that the Library of Congress was now, however, ready to undertake to supply the cards directly to any subscribing library, upon the basis that the cost shall not exceed the charges set forth in the second circular issued by the Publishing Board. The cards are all printed for the use of the Library of Congress, "and in adopting a form of entry we have modified our form to one that commends itself to the committee on catalog entries of the American Library Association. We have adopted the postal size card. We shall hope to have an arrangement of the entry on the card which will permit its reduction to a 32-size card without destroying any essential printed matter. We print upon the card our own call number, but we subordinate that in position to the convenience of any subscribing library." Cards will be supplied as required by subscribing libraries, which are expected to indicate their orders by checking either *The Publishers' Weekly* lists, or the record of the *Weekly Bulletin of Copyright Entries*, issued through the U. S. Treasury Department. In conclusion, Mr. Putnam stated that the next circulars issued by the Publishing Board would give definite and full information regarding the enterprise.

F. M. Crunden followed with announcement of the plans now being considered for a *Library Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition*, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. This includes the erection of a model library building, to be ultimately used as a branch of the Public Library, in which should be installed an exhibit representative of the best modern library work.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: W. R. Eastman, Miss Hazeltine, S. H. Berry.

The subject of *Library Architecture from the Architect's Standpoint* was presented by Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, who outlined the chief requirements in the selection of an architect, choice of lot, and details of plans. A general discussion followed, bringing out many points of interest.

The final session, on Saturday evening, was mainly given to the winding up of business details. John Thomson spoke of the plans for the new Pennsylvania library association

— The Keystone State Library Association — which holds its first general meeting in Harrisburg in November; and W. C. Lane made further announcement on behalf of the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

A. L. Peck presented the *Report of Committee on Legislation*. The committee stated that during the year past "not less than 15 laws relating to library matters have been added to the statutes of the empire state. Three of these are general acts and twelve local." The various laws were briefly described, the majority having been called forth by the generous gifts for library buildings made by Andrew Carnegie in various cities and towns. Regarding these special acts the committee says:

"In some cases it is found that the wording of the special act for the respective library is almost a hindrance to its growth and future development, on account of its being drawn as an amendment to the city charter and limited strictly to the acceptance of the particular gift under stated conditions, consequently it would be somewhat difficult for either of these institutions to receive other gifts or an increased amount by taxation should the growth of the institution demand it, as in all cases the organic law or charter of the city would take precedence of general laws, and in such cases additional special legislation would be again called for.

"In order to avoid such errors, it might be advisable that this association, by its committee, issue a circular calling the attention of library trustees, as well as of the founders of libraries, to the fact that it would be in their interest if all proposed special legislation should be submitted to the department, not so much for approval as for inspection and suggestion with regard to careful wording. Some special legislation might be thus avoided, as existing laws may meet the needs of the case."

It was noted that the bill proposed by the state library department, amending the section of the university law regarding the establishment and support of public libraries had failed to become a law; and that a revival was contemplated in the next legislature of the White bill, known also as the Educational code. "Should this be the case then the Committee on Legislation should be requested to co-operate with the Library Department in securing an early passage of the bill as far as it relates to libraries. The provisions for libraries in the White act as drawn under No. 524, Feb. 5, 1900, have proven the most acceptable to all libraries, and its passage might be recommended with such slight changes only as the department and the committee might suggest and agree upon."

After some discussion the report was adopted, and a new committee on legislation was later appointed, as follows: W. R. Eastman, Dr. J. S. Billings, A. L. Peck, H. L. Elmendorf, John E. Brandegee.

President Elmendorf in a few words expressed the thanks of the officers of the association for the friendly co-operation and interest that had so greatly contributed to the success of the meeting, and called the new president, Miss Hazeltine, to the chair. The new secretary, Mrs. Elmendorf, was called to the desk, and Miss Hazeltine spoke briefly in recognition of the office conferred upon her.

The *Report of the Committee on Resolutions* was presented by the chairman, W. R. Eastman, and unanimously accepted. It was as follows:

"1. The New York Library Association at the close of its eleventh annual meeting wishes to express its satisfaction with the cordial response on the part of so many of its members to its invitation to spend Library Week at Lake Placid. It has also had the special pleasure of welcoming many librarians from other states whose presence has brought strength, valued counsel and great encouragement. The marked success of the plan of devoting the last week of September to this most profitable conference confirms the wisdom of the decision to make Library Week at this date, the last full week in September, an annual appointment for the future.

"2. The plans of co-operation which have received definite form the present week for the preparation of brief lists of books on special subjects, for giving to the public more complete information on library work and for entering on a comprehensive scheme of library institutes, are commended to the attention and support of librarians throughout the state and elsewhere, in the confident expectation that this action will mark a distinct advance.

"3. The proposal of the St. Louis Public Library to secure the erection of a model library building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903 and to place in it a model library fully equipped and in actual operation presents an opportunity never before offered to the librarians of the country to fasten public attention on the free library and its vital relations to the national welfare. This plan has the hearty endorsement of this association and claims the support of all its members.

"4. The association records its deep sense of loss in the death in December last of its treasurer, Josiah Norris Wing, of New York. For more than seven years in this responsible office he diligently served the association. He was constant at its meetings and devoted to its interests and contributed greatly and in many ways to the success of its work. His wholehearted faithfulness and enthusiasm for service will always be to those who knew him a precious memory.

"5. In going back to our homes refreshed and strengthened, we gratefully acknowledge our great indebtedness to the Lake Placid Club for its constant and generous devotion to the comfort and enjoyment of every member of the association."

Mr. Putnam, in a few graceful words, expressed the hearty appreciation of the vis-

itors from outside the state for the cordial welcome and the delightful privileges extended to them; and the meeting was then declared adjourned.

It is not possible to touch upon the many delightful features that made the Lake Placid meeting so thoroughly a vacation outing, as well as a professional gathering. The Adirondack country itself offered constant invitation to out-of-door life, and the brilliant autumn days were given up to mountain-climbing, to long walks and drives, to golf, tennis, and boating. One night a "cathedral fire" illuminated the aisles and columns of the woods; and on two other evenings lake fires blazed from their island brush-heaps. Trips were made to Adirondack Lodge, ten miles distant; there were special steamer excursions around Lake Placid; while the ascents of Whiteface and Mt. MacIntire were made by several parties. "Library week" will long be remembered by those who shared in it, and perhaps the best part of the memory is the thought that it may all be enjoyed over again another year.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 24th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Plymouth, Aug. 27-30. This was the second Plymouth meeting of the association, the first one having been held in 1885; there was an attendance of over 200, and the conference proved most satisfactory from the points of view of business and of pleasure.

Sessions opened on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, at the Guildhall, where the mayor, Mr. J. H. Bellamy, made a short speech of welcome, and the president, Mr. J. H. Fortescue, of the British Museum, delivered his address.

The president's address dealt largely with the work and development of the Library Association. Mr. Fortescue said that the organization had been of the greatest assistance to all, whether librarians or students. It had endeavored to teach the world how to form collections of books, and how to arrange and catalog them; how to compile bibliographies and how to use them; how best to form, enlarge, and to administer a library. But these were among the minor advantages its members had derived from the association, for the greatest work it had accomplished had been to raise the business of a librarian to the dignity of a learned profession. It served to give to the isolated unit the support and sympathy of a brotherhood of workers with common interests and common aims. It had strengthened the hands not only of every individual member of the association, but also of the whole thinking and reading community of the nation. New public libraries were springing up everywhere throughout the empire, and the utility, if not the justification,

of such libraries must depend very largely on the ability and training of the librarians who administered them. The recent history of the British Museum library was touched upon, most important in this connection being the completion of the great work of printing the "General catalogue of printed books." Many years ago an attempt had been made to produce a printed catalog, and in 1841 the first and last volume (letter A only) had been published. The Royal Commission which sat to examine into the condition of the British Museum in 1849 and 1850 had reported against any scheme of printing the catalog, laying particular stress upon the fact that no great library in Europe possessed a complete printed catalog. For many years the only effort in this direction was the old transcribed catalog, the last remnant of which had now quite disappeared from the reading room; but there never had been a copy outside the walls of the Museum. Many an able man had given the best years of his life to the work of compiling this catalog—Cary, Panizzi, Edwards, Patmore, Ralston, and others famous in the world of literature; but its very bulk rendered it anarchic, while it suffered terribly from want of editorship and general supervision. In 1880 it had reached nearly 3000 volumes. In 1881, in the face of much opposition, it was decided by the authorities of the British Museum to print the catalog, a decision which formed an era in the history of libraries, and the merit was due to the late Sir Edward Bond and Dr. Richard Garnett. The latter, as general editor, was unsparing in his labors until 1890, when he relinquished the duty to Mr. A. W. K. Miller. The printed catalog was issued to the public in 400 parts. A supplement was in course of publication which would contain the titles of all books added to the collection and not incorporated in the general catalog. For the purposes of the Museum, copies of each part were bound in about 900 interleaved volumes, and every fortnight the printed titles of accessions were incorporated. There were at present between 4,200,000 and 4,500,000 entries in the entire catalog and each year saw an addition of between 30,000 and 40,000 fresh entries. The alphabetical part of the catalog having been completed, it might be asked, What was the Museum going to do next? Experience had taught that there was no form of subject index which the public valued so much as one which gave the most recent literature on every possible subject, and to meet this want it was proposed to continue the indexes which had hitherto been published in five-yearly volumes.

In conclusion, Mr. Fortescue spoke briefly on the remuneration of librarians. Librarianship was a sadly underpaid profession. There must come a time when librarians, like the members of every other profession, would be paid in some reasonable proportion to their life work of assiduous and always increasing responsibilities. It must be confessed, how-

ever, that the duties of a librarian were exceptionally pleasant; the arranging and the cataloging of books was about the most agreeable way of earning a livelihood which the heart of man could desire. And if cataloging were a pleasant toil, what should be said of the opportunities which came to every librarian to learn more of his library than the mere backs or title-pages of his books? Whatever reading or study a librarian might follow, he was also adding to his ability to carry out his daily duties. The librarian should endeavor to be "the servant of the servants of literature," and, to sum up his experiences, the speaker would say to the young librarian, "Do not be afraid of your work; learn to love it for its own sake. Do not, as too many young men are tempted to do, scorn the seemingly commonplace or humble daily routine."

Papers were then read as follows: "The libraries, public and private, of Plymouth," by W. H. K. Wright, of the Plymouth Public Library; "Some notes on the life and work of Edward Edwards," by Thomas Greenwood; "Book reviews, their help and their hindrances to selection," by E. A. Baker, of the Midland Railway Institute, Derby; "The librarian as a help to the reader," by R. K. Dent; "The bibliography of local literature," by John Minto; and "The mutual relationship of public library and technical school," by J. J. Ogle. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting libraries and public institutions, and in a trip to view the Sound, the Hamoaze, the dockyards, the ships of war, and some of the other sights of Plymouth.

On Wednesday, Aug. 28, the general session was held in Devonport, where the association was received by the mayor. Here papers dealing with three phases of reference work were presented. The first was on "Reference libraries," by Frank Pacy, librarian of the Westminster Public Libraries and hon. secretary of the association. Mr. Pacy's paper was practically a plea for "the reference *versus* the circulating department." The former, he thought, was, except in the case of the largest libraries, too often starved to supply the lending library. It would be almost better to confine oneself to the lending library only than to make a pretence of running two departments and starving one. A mistaken policy was due to the influence of statistics and a desire for a show of large issues, and the reference library was too apt to be made the dumping ground for inconvenient gifts, to the exclusion of up-to-date works. At present, if the librarian desired to leave any record of himself, it was to the reference department he must turn. In other directions his work would be superseded, but in this department, if he began to build judiciously, any further structure must arise from his foundations. Therefore the reference department was the librarian's best legacy. Mr. Stanley Jast, of Croydon, followed with suggestions on "How to build up a ref-

erence department." He said that the idea of some librarians that the reference library was a comparatively unimportant side of their work was, in his opinion, an entirely mistaken one, and he believed that the near future would see remarkable developments in reference departments. At Croydon the committee had carried out certain changes in the reference library, which had resulted in raising their issue from a daily average of only 19 (including directories) to a daily average of 118 (exclusive of directories and similar matter). There was reason to believe that this record would be doubled in the current year. The changes referred to consisted mainly in the provision of open shelving for something like 5000 volumes, in the placing of a member of the staff amongst the readers to supervise and help them, in the abolishing of the troublesome reference ticket, and in the simplifying of regulations.

"The co-operation of adjoining towns for the establishment of reference libraries," was the third phase of the subject, presented by A. J. Caddie, of Stoke-upon-Trent. Here the suggestion was that where small towns close to each other had adopted the Libraries Act, instead of each town having a poor reference library, they should combine and establish one good joint reference library, with collections of books upon local industries and the history of the district, and important works of reference too expensive for one town alone to purchase.

In the afternoon visits were paid to the Royal Dockyard and to some warships, and in the evening the annual business meeting was held in Plymouth. The report of the council was presented and adopted. It noted, in the necrology of the year, the names of Mr. R. C. Christie, whose good-will to the association has been manifested by a bequest of £2000 after the death of Mrs. Christie; Rev. Prof. W. P. Dickson, who presided over the meeting held at Glasgow in 1888; and Sir H. W. Acland, who was one of the founders of the association, and for many years an original and striking figure in Oxford life. A warm invitation to hold the annual meeting at Birmingham in 1902 had been received from the municipal, university, and library authorities of that city. The innovation of holding monthly meetings at different important library centers had proved highly successful. Provincial gatherings had been arranged at Manchester, Darlington, Cardiff, Croydon, and Carlisle. While the council did not wish to curtail the privileges of the London members, they were of the opinion that the practice of having provincial meetings should be continued and extended. The Public Libraries Acts had been adopted in 14 places in the United Kingdom, and the association was congratulated upon the passing of the new Public Libraries Bill. The balance-sheet and accounts of the hon. treasurer showed that the financial affairs of the association were in a sound condition.

Thursday morning's session was mainly given to questions of classification and cataloging. A resolution was passed expressing the warm appreciation of the members of the Library Association of the fact that the "Catalogue of books in the British Museum" had been printed, and thereby made available for the use of scholars throughout the world. That monumental catalog was the most important contribution ever made to bibliographical science, and must rank among the great literary achievements of the 19th century. Papers were read as follows: by L. Acland Taylor on "Shelf classification, ways and means," recommending close classification and the employment of the D. C.; "The construction of the subject catalog in scientific and technical libraries," by E. Wyndham Hulme; and "Dictionary catalogs *versus* class guides for lending libraries," by W. E. Doubleday. The last paper was read by J. H. Quinn, of the Chelsea Public Library, who advocated the classified catalog as the best form for public libraries against the commoner dictionary form. He said that the dictionary catalog was the most popular at present for several reasons. These were the belief that its alphabetical arrangement caught the public taste, the difficulty of making a change from one form to the other, and more especially that librarians found it very easy to compile. It was, however, a simple matter to hide books away in it without adequate treatment, and he believed that at least 75 per cent. of the catalogs of British free libraries were wretched lists of ill-digested information. The large number of entries required to catalog books effectively in dictionary form also told against the system, and the entries and information had to be condensed to reduce its bulk and cost. Excellent schemes of classification were now formulated, and by means of these it was possible to have classified catalogs in which within small proportions a library, large or small, could be most simply and efficiently dealt with. The information conveyed was both logically arranged and exhaustive in character, whereas the dictionary catalog failed in both these respects.

The usual resolutions of thanks, etc., terminated the proceedings; and in the afternoon the delegates enjoyed a steamer trip up the river Tamar to Cotehele. In the evening the annual association dinner was held at the Hotel Continental, where President Fortescue was supported by Dr. Garnett and the chief naval and civic officials of Plymouth. On Friday an enjoyable post-conference trip was made to Endsleigh, the country seat of the Duke of Bedford.

YEARBOOK, 1901.

The Library Association yearbook for 1901" has made its appearance, following the plan and style of previous issues and bringing the record of membership, publications, British libraries, etc., fully up to date.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held on Monday, Sept. 30, in the office of the president, Dr. Billings, at the New York Public Library. There were present Dr. J. S. Billings, H. J. Carr, G. M. Jones, F. W. Faxon, Miss Haines. The following business was transacted:

Place of next meeting: In accordance with the vote of the Council that the Association hold its meeting in 1902 at a seaboard resort near Boston, the secretary reported that he had investigated two such resorts. The report was accepted and referred back to the secretary, with power to make arrangements for the meeting of the Association in the second or third week of June, 1902, as may be most satisfactory. It was decided that the meeting should, if practicable, begin on a Tuesday and close on a Friday, Council meeting and other preliminary business being set for Monday.

Budget, 1902: A budget was submitted from the finance committee making an appropriation of \$1860 for the various expenses of the year 1902. The estimate submitted was approved, and it was *Voted*, That appropriations be made accordingly. The consideration of appropriations for committees was deferred until a later meeting.

Committees: Committees were appointed as follows:

Finance Committee: (J. L. Whitney, C. K. Bolton, G. T. Little) continued.

Library Administration: (formerly Co-operation Committee, provided for in sec. 7 of By-laws) H. C. Wellman, W. R. Eastman, N. D. C. Hodges.

Public Documents: R. R. Bowker, chairman, with power to appoint additional members.

Foreign Documents: C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, L. B. Gilmore, James Bain, W. C. Ford.

Co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association: J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins, Dr. J. H. Canfield, Isabel Ely Lord.

Library Training: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Susan Randall, S. S. Green, W. H. Brett, J. I. Wyer.

Title-pages and Indexes for Periodical Volumes: It was *Voted*, That a committee on title-pages and indexes for periodical volumes be appointed to continue the work of the preceding committee on this subject; to perfect a form of circular to be addressed to publish-

ers of periodicals with regard to the issue of title-pages and indexes; and to report such form, on or before Jan. 1, 1902, for the consideration and action of the executive board. The committee was appointed as follows: W. I. Fletcher, Ernst Lemcke, A. E. Bostwick.

International Co-operation: (E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Mary W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler) continued. It was *Voted*, That the Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature be discontinued and the subject be referred to the Committee on International Co-operation, which should also report upon other movements within its scope; and that the committee should report to the Council its conclusions regarding a uniform international classification for book statistics, no action to be taken until the matter has been considered by the Council.

Committee on Relations of Libraries to the Book Trade: W. T. Peoples, R. R. Bowker, Millard W. Palmer, Tessa L. Kelso, John Thomson.

Program Committee: The recorder was appointed a member of the Program Committee (president and secretary).

Travel Committee: F. P. Hill, F. W. Faxon, with power to appoint additional members.

Publishing Board: Melvil Dewey was re-appointed to serve three years, and C. C. Soule was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George Iles, resigned.

Gifts and Bequests: G. W. Cole was appointed special reporter upon gifts and bequests for the year 1901-2.

A. L. A. in Local Associations: It was *Voted*, That the president and secretary appoint A. L. A. representatives in local associations for the coming year.

A. L. A. Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition: A letter was read from F. M. Crunden requesting the board to appoint a special committee to arrange for a library exhibit in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1902. Mr. Crunden's plan includes the installation of such an exhibit in a building erected with the ultimate purpose of serving as a branch library. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Crunden, and to secure from him a more definite outline of the scope and purpose of the committee desired. HELEN E. HAINES, Recorder.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board met at Lake Placid, Sept. 27 and 28, in connection with the New York state "Library week." Present: Messrs. Fletcher, Dewey and Lane, and of the advisory committee Mr. Andrews. Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, was also in consultation with the board, and much to their gratification announced that he is prepared to undertake the issue of printed cards for new books, probably imported as well as American, and to deal directly with libraries

desiring them. He will soon issue a circular giving particulars of the plan. The board expressed great satisfaction in transferring this work to the Library of Congress. The other business before the board was of the nature of routine, looking to the forwarding of the several unfinished undertakings still in hand, especially the "Portrait index," and Miss Kroeger's "Annotated list of reference books."

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. S. Freear, secretary, State Library, Dover.

A meeting of the commission was held on Sept. 26, when organization was completed and it was decided to publish a handbook containing the free library law and other matter that would stimulate the founding of free libraries. The travelling libraries committee reported in favor of being allowed to solicit funds with which to employ a library organizer.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The October quarterly *Bulletin* of the Iowa commission is an excellent number, with several short practical articles, library news of the state, and helpful notes.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

Owing to his removal from the state Mr. F. P. Hill, formerly of the Newark Free Public Library, has resigned from the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and Dr. L. J. Gordon, director of the Jersey City Public Library, has been appointed by the governor as his successor. The appointment, being made *ad interim*, cannot be confirmed until the Senate is in session, in January.

A list of books recommended for purchase by the small libraries of the state has been compiled for the commission by Dr. E. C. Richardson, and will be later printed by the commission.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. K. T. Holmes, secretary.

The Washington library commission held its first meeting, in Olympia, on Sept. 25. The body is composed of State Superintendent of Education Bryan, President Graves, of the State University, President Bryan, of the State Agricultural College, and three members appointed by the governor—Miss Susan Lord Currier, of Skagit county, and Dr. F. H. Coe and Mrs. K. T. Holmes, of King county. The commission organized by electing Dr. Coe president, Mrs. Holmes secretary, and Miss Currier assistant secretary and treasurer; it will meet again, at Seattle, in October. It is granted an appropriation of \$2000 for two years' work.

Library Clubs.

THE LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. A. Green, Polytechnic Institute Library.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The October meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Adelphi College on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 3.30 o'clock. An attractive room, known as the Girls' study room, was well filled by the members of the club, and an interesting and profitable meeting was held.

One of the most valuable features of the meeting was the report of the committee on co-operation between libraries and schools, which was read by Miss Moore, the chairman of the committee. In order to ascertain the present library facilities of the public schools of Brooklyn, a series of 11 questions was prepared by the committee, and sent to 138 schools in the city, including six high schools, and the Training School for Teachers. The questions were as follows:

1. Have you a school library to which teachers and pupils have access?
2. Does it consist only of books of reference, or is it general in character?
3. Is the library kept in one room, and is that room the principal's office, or is it distributed in various class-rooms?
4. If kept in the different class-rooms, in what grades?
5. Are the teachers and pupils allowed to take these books home?
6. Is there any attempt on the part of the teachers to influence the outside reading of the pupils by reading aloud, telling stories, or suggesting good books to read?
7. Is there a free library in the neighborhood of your school?
8. Do teachers draw books from it for use in their class-rooms?
9. Do pupils draw books from it?
10. Are the pupils of your school sent by their teachers to the free library for help in preparing lessons, such as composition, nature work, etc.?
11. Do you have any of the travelling libraries in your class-rooms? If so, in what grades?

Reports were received from 98 schools, and furnish the basis of the following statements:

81 schools are reported as having libraries, varying in size from 40 books to several thousand, the latter number being reported by two of the high schools; eight schools have no libraries at all; nine schools report libraries to which teachers only have access.

One principal reports that he has a general library belonging to himself, containing about 300 books, which teachers and pupils are allowed to use freely.

About 75 % of these libraries are general in character; 25 % consist of books of reference, largely pedagogical books. At least half the collections are kept in the office of the principal; several report that some room other than the principal's office is used; while about 25 % report books scattered through the various class-rooms of the buildings. As a result of the crowded condition of the public schools, some schools have reported "absolutely no room for library facilities"; while others are obliged to use the teachers' cloak-room, or a store-room, or corridor.

13 schools report that teachers only are allowed to take books home from the school collection, while nearly all the others grant the privilege to both pupils and teachers.

The replies to question 6 were very generally in the affirmative; "the course of study requires it."

45 schools report no free library in the neighborhood; 45 others report that there is one. Two state frankly that they do not know whether there is one or not.

Teachers are reported as drawing books for use in the class-room to a limited extent. One school records a regular weekly supply for this purpose.

Pupils are reported as making use of the public libraries, "too free a use" some principals feel.

About one-fifth of the schools report that their pupils are sent to neighboring libraries for assistance in preparing lessons.

Others answer in the negative or express doubt in the matter. 13 schools report that travelling libraries are sent to them, but do not state from what source. 10 libraries of 150 books each were sent out by the school board as travelling libraries, but it was decided to allow them to remain as permanent libraries in 10 schools in poor districts.

The committee concludes its report by stating that school libraries easily accessible to teachers and pupils apparently do not exist in the elementary schools at the present time; neither are there free libraries in sufficient number to make anything like general, active co-operation between libraries and schools possible; but each librarian is urged to make her library so attractive and helpful that teachers and pupils will think it worth while to come long distances in search of what they want.

The names of six persons were proposed and accepted for membership in the club, after which the regular program of the afternoon was taken up. The general subject for discussion was School libraries, and it was presented from the various standpoints of the teacher, the librarian, and the student.

The first address was by Mr. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the Polytechnic Institute Academic Department, on "Pedagogical collections in school libraries." He set forth the advantages to teachers of having a well selected library of this character, where books and periodicals can be easily picked up at

any time; it tends also to foster a professional spirit. Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, of Erasmus Hall High School, presented the subject of the work of the high school librarian. She showed how the librarian can supplement the work of teachers by stimulating and encouraging the pupils in their studies, and by teaching them the use of reference books so that in after-life they can make a more intelligent use of the public library. Miss Agnes Cowing, a graduate of Packer Institute, gave another phase of the subject, "The school library from the student's standpoint."

Mr. W. C. Lawton spoke on "The school library from the teacher's point of view." He said that the school library should not contain text-books, and should have a very moderate number of costly books. There is a wide range of books between the two which should be liberally supplied. The best translations of the classics are very desirable, especially when well illustrated. The speaker stated that beautiful books, and those having fine bindings have an educational value for students who are careless or untidy.

An interesting discussion followed on the difficulty which pupils find in the use of reference books, because of the present method of teaching reading by words without requiring the knowledge of the letters of the alphabet in their sequence. Several teachers testified to the inconvenience of this disuse of the alphabet, and several librarians spoke of the effects as observed in their libraries.

The club was well represented at Lake Placid during the recent "Library week"; and three members—Mr. Hill, Miss Rathbone, and Miss Davis—related some of the pleasant experiences of the week.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The New York Library Club held its first regular meeting of the autumn on Thursday, Oct. 10, in the Aguilar Library, 197 E. Broadway. The attendance was fully 150. The meeting was called to order at 3.15 by the president, Dr. Leipziger. After the minutes of the annual meeting in May were read and approved, the president made some remarks appropriate to the opening of the new season. He spoke of the mission of the library as an educator, of the present impetus in library matters on account of recent large gifts and the part which the club should have in this renaissance of library work in New York. As the object of the club is two-fold—the fraternal intercourse of members as well as promotion of library interests—it was suggested that a portion of the meetings be devoted to the social object. Illustrating the influence of the

library, Dr. Leipziger called attention to the work and system of the Aguilar libraries, and particularly to the building in which the meeting was held. In the midst of foreign surroundings and atmosphere, from 4000 to 5000 persons came daily to the building for educational purposes, and it is noticeable that their reading is of high character. He closed by expressing the hope that the work of the club this year should mark a step onward and upward in library progress.

Miss Haines prefaced a summary of the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha by the remark that all the report really necessary was a cross-reference to the published proceedings. Dr. Canfield then gave a report of the state association meeting at Lake Placid, which is reported elsewhere in this issue. A recess was then devoted to social intercourse, after which the treasurer's report was read by Miss Grace Tobey. It showed a balance in the treasury of \$262.46. A resolution presented by the executive committee was adopted, providing that a committee of three be appointed to have in charge plans for library institutes in the vicinity of New York during the coming year. Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Gaillard, and Mr. Nelson were appointed such committee. After discussion of the papers, the meeting adjourned.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

Secretary: Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The first library institute of the autumn, under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, was held on Friday, Sept. 21, at Greenwich village. The towns of Enfield, Prescott, Pelham, New Salem, Dana, Petersham, and Hardwick were represented, and in a number of the towns the schools were closed for the day, in order that teachers might attend the meeting.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock, George Stockwell, of Westfield, presiding. W. I. Fletcher delivered the first address, speaking on "Books and their influence," and urging the necessity of bringing the influence of books to bear upon the community. "The best books stand unused—the people unreading—the best center of influence is the schools. Certain charges are often brought against rural New England life, narrowness is one. Books broaden life, widen the horizon. In one sense the remoteness of the small town gives it an advantage over the large; the flood of papers and magazines which sometimes proves the bane of life in the large city does not reach the small town, consequently it has only the best—the book. Books are refining, making the reader live a better

life. The man of one book produces bigotry, the reading of many, charity, breadth of view."

J. C. Dana followed, with a practical talk on the subject "How to make the library attractive." This, he thought, was best accomplished, when the librarian looked upon her library as upon her own home. "The library is too often thought of as a storehouse, a barn or a cellar. The librarian who looks at her library as her own home will look for cleanliness, light, simplicity, color, interest. A person who has not tried what light will do would be surprised at the difference produced by proper shading, by letting in the light from one side only. On coming back to New England I was impressed with the multiplicity of furnishings — things kept as memorials or because they had been so for the last ten years, which would better be moved into the attic."

Dinner was served by the local hosts, and was followed by an inspection of the library, which has pleasant quarters in the town hall. The afternoon session was opened at 1.30, with an address by J. J. Williams, of Springfield, on "Books and young people." The speaker deprecated the flood of trash now thrown upon the public and emphasized the need of making connection between books and children, telling of various means he had tried in his experience as a teacher. He had suggested books by putting their names on the board, and by telling the pupils they ought to read certain books, but with no result; finally a book agent, by his persistence and tact, taught him the lesson of getting hold of the pupils. He emphasized the need of becoming interested in some one line, how when once interested the teacher learns of everything in the library on that subject and imparts her enthusiasm to her pupils. If the next teacher is interested in another line the pupils become informed as well, and so life is broadened.

Miss Mary L. Poland, superintendent of schools in towns adjoining Springfield, repeated by request a paper given at another meeting, on "How can books fulfil their mission in a small community," speaking of the need of books in the humdrum life of the hill-side farms and of the practical benefits she had seen in the travelling libraries sent out to towns coming under her jurisdiction. Many of these were made up of books discarded by the Springfield City Library, but which proved not to have outlived their usefulness. She emphasized the need of trained service among the people where such books are circulated.

Miss Cornelia Thompson, a Springfield teacher, spoke entertainingly of what she had been able to accomplish in interesting children and their parents in books, through a little collection of books from the library kept in her school-room through the school year. After discussion of the three afternoon topics, the meeting adjourned, with cordial expressions of thanks to the Greenwich Village people.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ENTERING CLASS, 1901-1902.

Alice Cary Atwood, Rochester, N. Y., Ph.B., St. Lawrence University.
Edith Helen Cobb, Acushnet, Mass.
Martha Jean Connor, Willow Springs, Pa.
Ida J. Dacus, Rock Hill, S. C.
Agnes Lee Dunlap, Brunswick, Me.
Frances E. Earhart, Chicora, Pa.
Rosalie V. Halsey, Baltimore, Md.
Emily Maud Haynes, Sturbridge, Mass.
Charles E. Janvrin, Hampton Falls, N. H.
Mrs. J. A. Jones, San Antonio, Tex.
Katharine McAlarney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Euphemia D. MacRitchie, Hillsdale, Mich., M.A., University of Edinburgh.
Alice Horton Newman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Alice W. Reins, Baltimore, Md.
Bertha E. Rick, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jessie Salanda Sawyer, Evanston, Ill., Ph.B., Northwestern University.
Mary Beck Snyder, Williamsport, Pa.
Alvena M. Surdam, Morristown, N. J.
Miriam Burbank Wharton, Ryde, Pa.
Bertha Wilder, Ithaca, N. Y.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, class of '99, who was an instructor in the Library School during the past year, resigned her position to accept that of assistant in the State Library of Michigan.

Miss Julia D. Brown, A.B. Tarkio College, Drexel class of '01, has been appointed instructor in the Library School, Drexel Institute. During the summer, Miss Brown reorganized the library of Tarkio College.

Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, class of '01, is engaged as an assistant in the State Library of Michigan.

Miss Amy Keith, class of '98, and Miss Helen Sharpless, class of '01, recatalogued the library of the American Catholic Historical Society during the summer. Miss Sharpless has been appointed assistant in the library of Haverford College.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, is cataloging at the State Library of Pennsylvania.

Miss Minnie B. Hegeman, class of '01, has temporarily joined the staff of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1901-1902.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 2, with the following students:

Senior class.

Barr, Charles James, River Forest, Ill., Ph.B. University of Michigan, 1892.
Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1900.

- Colcord, Mabel, New Bedford, Mass., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.
- Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St. Albans, Vt., B.A. Vassar College, 1894.
- Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville, Me., B.A. Colby College, 1896.
- Fuller, Frances Howard, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1894.
- Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897.
- Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone, N. Y., B.M. Smith College, 1897.
- Houghton, Celia Mabelle, Littleton, Mass., B.A. Stetson University, 1897; Assistant, Forbes Library, Northampton (Mass.), 1899-1900.
- Lamb, Eliza, Utica, N. Y., B.A. Western College, 1900; Assistant, Western College Library, 1896-1900.
- Mann, Olive Louise, Florence, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1900.
- Mullon, Lydia, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1892; M.A., 1896.
- Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; Junior assistant N. Y. State Library for short periods, 1896-1900.
- Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1897; Assistant Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library, 1897-1900.
- Taber, Josephine, Salem, O., Wellesley College, 1883-85.
- Thompson, Helen Morton, Cheltenham, Md., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1894.
- Wade, Edith Sutcliffe, Cohoes, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900.
- Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1892; M.A., 1893.
- Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1899.
- Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester, N.H., B.L. Smith College, 1890; M.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.
- Junior class.*
- Bacon, Corinne, New Britain, Ct., Packer Collegiate Institute, 1888-90; Assistant New Britain Institute Library, 1894-1901.
- Barnes, Walter Lowrie, Westerville, O., Ph.B. Otterbein University, 1898.
- Bennett, Bertha Ilione, Iliion, N. Y., B.L. Syracuse University, 1899.
- Blunt, Florence Tolman, Haverhill, Mass., B.L. Mt. Holyoke College, 1896; B.A. 1899; Assistant Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, 1899-1901.
- Brown, Zaidee Mabel, Palo Alto, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1898.
- Chapman, Grace Darling, Geneva, N. Y., B.L. Lake Erie College, 1901; Cataloger Lake Erie College Library, 1900-01.
- Clarke, Mary Reynolds, Whitinsville, Mass., Wellesley College, 1876-78; Smith College, 1879-80.
- Donnelly, June Richardson, Cincinnati, O., B.S. University of Cincinnati, 1895.
- Draper, Annie Elizabeth, Auburn, N. Y., Cornell University, 1900-1901.
- Eastwood, Mary Edna, Burlington, N. J., B.A. Vassar College, 1899.
- Ferguson, Milton Jay, Norman, Okla., B.A. University of Oklahoma, 1901; Assistant University of Oklahoma Library, 1900-01; Librarian University of Oklahoma Library, 1901.
- Gibbs, Ethel Nye, Grafton, Mass., B.A. Wellesley College, 1901.
- Greene, Elizabeth Harrington, Battle Creek, Mich., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1899.
- Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth, Alfred, N. Y., B.A. Wilson College, 1899; Assistant Wilson College Library, 1895-99; Assistant Alfred University Library, 1900-1901.
- Hazeltine, Alice Isabel, Warren, Pa., Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1901.
- Hepburn, William Murray, Pictou, N. S., B.A. Dalhousie College, 1895; M.A., 1897.
- Jenks, Edwin Munroe, Boston, Mass.
- Katz, Louise Waldman, Ithaca, N. Y., B.S. Cornell University, 1900.
- Larsen, Martha Emely, Kristiania, Norway, Ph.B. Det kongelige norske Frederiks universitet, 1896; Assistant in Det Deichmanske bibliotek, Kristiania, 1899.
- McCurdy, Robert Morrill, Andover, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1900.
- Marvin, George Ritchie, Clinton, N. Y., B.A. Hamilton College, 1901.
- Patterson, Marian, Jamestown, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1901.
- Perry, Everett Robbins, Worcester, Mass., Harvard University, 1899-1901.
- Seligsberg, Ella Rosina, New York City, B.A. Barnard College, 1899.
- Tweedell, Edward David, Providence, R. I., B.P. Brown University, 1901; Assistant Providence Public Library, 1898-1901.
- Waters, Caroline Elmina, Chardon, O., Ph.B. Western Reserve University, 1897; Assistant Library of the College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1894-98; Assistant Adelbert College Library, 1897-1901.
- Whittlesey, Julia Margaret, Cleveland, O., B.L. Lake Erie College, 1899; Assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1900-01.
- Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, Excelsior, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1899; M.L., 1901; Assistant University of Minnesota Library, 1900-01. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ENTERING CLASS, 1901-1902.

- Sarah Bedell Ball, Plainfield, N. J., Cataloger, Public School Library, Plainfield.
- Lillian Burt, Des Moines, Iowa, Graduate Iowa College, 1890; Assistant, Public Library, Des Moines.
- Elizabeth Brownell Combs, Lexington, Ky., University of Chicago, 1900-1.
- Agnes Cowing, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Packer Institute, 1900.

Maud E. Derickson, Minneapolis, Minn., 3 years University of Wisconsin; 1 year Radcliffe College; Assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Harriet L. Eaton, Oshkosh, Wis., 3 years Oshkosh State Normal School; Assistant, Public Library, Oshkosh.

Adelaide T. Evans, Erie, Pa., Graduate Erie Academy, 1888.

Jane Eliza Gardner, New Bedford, Mass., Edith Ayleworth Gillespie, Albany, N. Y., Graduate Albany Female Academy, 1899.

Alys Maude Gordon, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Packer Institute.

Ruth Shepard Grannis, Saybrook, Ct., Graduate Rye Seminary.

Kate Lewis, Superior, Wis., Louise Merrill, Haverhill, Mass.

Antoinette Putnam Metcalf, Elyria, O., Graduate Oberlin College, 1893; Assistant, Public Library, Elyria.

Hermann H. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Graduate Columbia University School of Mines.

Frances Noakes Northrop, Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

Kate Oakley Pearson, Hudson, N. Y., Frank Place, Cortland, N. Y., Graduate New York State Normal School, 1901.

Lillian M. Pospishil, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Assistant, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

Grace Imogene Rippey, Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

Anne Walker Rosenmuller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Alice Elizabeth Stennett, Brooklyn, N. Y., Maude Van Buren, Spring Green, Wis.

Cornelia Brownell Ward, Montclair, N. J., Assistant, Public Library, Montclair.

Hester Young, Toronto, Can., Graduate Collegiate Institute, Toronto, 1889.

NEWS OF GRADUATES.

Miss Caroline Burnite, class of '93, resigned her position as librarian of the Jacob Tome Institute in June, in order to spend a year abroad.

Miss Annie Katharine Emery, 1901, Miss Margaret A. Gash, 1900, Mrs. Flora de Gogorza, 1901, Mrs. Edith Humphrey, 1897, Miss Fanny A. Sheldon, 1901, Miss Annie Mortimer Thayer, 1901, Miss Lida V. Thompson, 1899, Miss Eliza Witham, 1895, have been engaged as assistants by the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, 1898, has resigned her position as librarian at North Brookfield, Mass., and accepted that of cataloger and classifier in the Portland (Oregon) Library, recently made free.

Miss Harriot E. Hassler, 1898, has been appointed to the staff of the Buffalo Public Library, in charge of the work with the public schools.

Miss Amy Louise Phelan, 1899, has been appointed accession-clerk in the library of the University of California.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BERRY, Silas H. The Association library and reading room. New York, International Committee Y. M. C. A., [1901.] 23 p. D. 10 c.

This pamphlet gives in brief form suggestive hints for the management of Y. M. C. A. library collections. It covers the accessioning, cataloging, etc., of books, the supplies required, the class of books that are desirable in order to carry out the varied aims of the Association, suggestions for book exchanges with other libraries, etc. There are also notes on the reading room and reference departments, with appended lists of desirable magazines and reference books. A useful little work, particularly for small libraries with a limited income.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles. The planning of small libraries. (*In The Brickbuilder*, August. 10:162-165. plans.)

An interesting and practical summary of the chief points to be considered in planning a public library building, to cost between \$5000 and \$15,000. Illustrated with plans of the public libraries of Lawrenceville, Pa. (Carnegie branch), Champaign, Ill., Plymouth and South Plymouth, Mass., and the Fogg Library, of South Weymouth, Mass.

The Library World for September contains a variety of short interesting items, the chief contribution being an article on "The treatment of pamphlets," by L. Stanley Jast, who touches upon details of filing, dimensions of boxes, etc. He recommends that for consultation by readers pamphlets should be placed in spring-back reading cases before being allowed to be consulted, a warning notice as to careful handling being pasted on the front cover of the case.

Public Libraries opens the autumn season with its October issue, which is mainly devoted to a report of the Waukesha Conference of the American Library Association. The proceedings and papers are presented in somewhat condensed form, but the spirit and general characteristics of the meeting are adequately set forth.

The Toheki, being the official organ of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai, or Western Library Association, makes its appearance as the "library journal" of Japan, and gives practical illustration of the fact that the library movement has found a fertile soil in the Flowery Kingdom. The first number, for April, 1901, has for frontispiece a view of the Library of Congress building, and its contents include, besides various introductory and congratulatory words, articles on "The necessity of collecting books," by H. Kinoshita, and "Spe-

cial libraries in Europe," by S. Okamatsu. The news department records the libraries of Japan, the Carnegie library gifts of 1900, and incidents in Japanese library progress; there is a "reviews" column; and a department of Association notes, listing the membership of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai. The journal is edited by B. Shima, librarian of the Kyoto Imperial University, and will be issued quarterly from the University Library, at Kyoto.

LOCAL.

Alameda, Cal. The city council has voted to appropriate not less than \$7000 per year for the maintenance of the library in its new building, for which Mr. Carnegie has given \$35,000.

American Congregational Assn. L., Boston. (48th rpt., 1900-01.) Added 2187 (1850 unbound periodicals); total 43,239, pamphlets 49,203. "A large, regular, and discriminating outlay for books which belong to our chosen field is the true path to success in this branch of the association's work." The "Bible room" has been enriched by S. Brainard Pratt, to whose energy and generosity its collection is due. Through his efforts a "Bible Illuminators' Guild," for the revival of the ancient custom of marginal illumination, has been formed, which has its headquarters in the library building.

The library has just purchased, through Bernard Quaritch, the entire historical collection of the late Bishop Stubbs, containing more than 5000 volumes, mainly relating to English history.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. The 20,000 volumes of the library's collection have been removed to the new Carnegie building, which is now receiving its finishing touches and equipment. The actual removal was accomplished in less than four days. The offices on the second floor have been fitted up, and the staff is engaged in cataloging the new books that are being constantly received; over 1000 new volumes were received and cataloged in September.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. By an error in the summary of the 49th report, given in the September L. J., the figures of circulation for 1899-1900 were given instead of those for 1900-1901. The home use for the period should have been stated as 1,324,728 v., of which 893,071 were issued from branches and stations, being an increase of 73,187 over the previous year.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The 41st art exhibition to be held in the galleries of the library building will open on Oct. 21, to continue to Dec. 21, and will be devoted to original illustrations for books and periodicals. It is to be held in the new gallery completed this summer, which gives to the library the very best facilities for its art educational work.

The actual space of the picture wall in the new gallery is 220 feet long with a height of 13 feet, 6 inches, a total space for exhibiting pictures of about 3000 square feet. The under skylight has an actual surface of about 2500 square feet, while the floor is 50 by 60 feet, giving an actual space of 3000 square feet, the same as the exhibition walls. Above the picture moulding the cove of the gallery rises for nine feet, curving slightly to meet the ceiling lights, while under the picture wall is a paneled wainscoting in oak, two feet six inches in height, extending about the room.

The series of free lectures to be given during the coming season has been increased in number over those of last year. So far, arrangements have been made for 30 free lectures, most of them illustrated, to be given for adults, and 12 for children, making a total of 42 lectures in all.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 3893; total 33,988. Issued, home use 117,839 (fict. 50.09%; juv. fict. 23.73%); ref. use 2591. New cards issued 2016; total no. cardholders 14,321. There were 2602 v. issued for school use. Receipts \$11,265.22; expenses \$11,264.80.

Aside from the general work of the year which "shows steady, if not marked gains," special attention is called to the completion and revision of the two card catalogs of fiction, public and official. This work has been preparatory to the issue of a printed fiction catalog to be now undertaken. Monthly bulletins of new books have been published, and enlarged privileges in open shelves have met with general appreciation. There have been several changes in library furnishing, adding much comfort to both staff and public; but the need of a children's room each month becomes more pressing and imperatively demands attention.

Five exhibitions of the Library Art Club have met with deserved success.

Chattanooga, Tenn. No action has been taken by the city council toward appropriating the \$5000 yearly for library maintenance which would enable the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building. The whole matter has been left in abeyance.

Chicago. John Crerar L. (6th rpt., 1900.) Added 10,560, of which 2045 were gifts; total 65,645. 2017 periodicals are currently received, of which 1618 are subscribed for at an annual cost of \$4261.27. 5431 v. were bound or rebound at a cost of \$6570.60, "an average of \$1.19 per volume." Visitors recorded 41,697; recorded issue of books 23,986, of periodicals 8667; visitors admitted to stack 1019.

An interesting report which should be read in full. The library was open every week day through the year, which makes possible some deductions as to holiday use. Mr. Andrews says:

"As would be expected, those legal holidays which are not generally observed show very little difference from the average of the month, while the others show a marked decrease in the attendance. Nevertheless, the total attendance would seem to justify holiday opening, especially as these figures do not tell the whole story. A detailed record of the use made of the library on Christmas and New Year's proves that the diminution in the use is much less than in the attendance. It was found, for instance, that only 7 per cent. entered the library without reading, as against 20 per cent. on ordinary days. Also the proportion of readers drawing books from the stack, which is the more serious use of the library, was distinctly greater. The proportion of women was very much less, being only 6 per cent., instead of more than 20."

A classification of the call slips shows the special character of the reading done. "The largest single subject is Engineering, the next Physics (including Electricity.)" The publication of the "List of books in the reading room" is noted, and the process of its preparation, from electrotyped titles, is described. Its cost was \$304, as against a probable \$352 if printed from type, and it is thought that a sufficient economy was proved to justify the continuation of the method, "provided that 700 pages of bulletins are printed each year, and provided, also, that the type from which the electrotypes are made can be obtained as now."

"The co-operative analysis of serials has been continued. This library has furnished 1172 titles, and has received cards for 3264, at a net cost of \$71.12. The classed subject catalog now contains some 26,500 titles on 49,500 cards, an average of 1.88 cards to a title; the author catalog contains the same 26,500 titles on 41,000 cards, an average of 1.56 cards to a title. Some 2300 guide cards for the alphabetical subject catalog have been printed, and it is hoped that this preliminary work can be completed in 1901 and a beginning made on the actual filing of cards in this section of the catalog.

"In preparing this subject index a difficulty was met which led to the expansion of the classed catalog in a way which is believed to be novel, and which it is hoped may prove useful. The difficulty was that of arrangement under names of countries. The elaborate scheme of the Boston Public Library was examined carefully and revised, but without satisfactory results. In the course of the discussions it became evident that the desired ends could not be reached through any alphabetical arrangement, since parts of a country would be separated from the country itself. Finally, it was agreed that the best way to obtain what was wanted would be through the classed rather than through the alphabetical catalog. Consequently, it was decided to make in the former, under the place, an additional entry of all titles capable

of this treatment, and to make a subordinate arrangement by the first three figures of the main classification. The result is not only that works on adjacent places are brought together, for example, Illinois next to Michigan; and works on part of a country immediately follow those on the whole country, for example, works on Chicago following those on Illinois; but also under each place related subjects are brought together, for example, 977.3 (570) Natural history of Illinois—977.3 (581) Flora of Illinois—977.3 (591) Fauna of Illinois."

Dayton (O.) P. L. A feature of the summer work of the library was the operation of "vacation libraries" in four public school buildings in the more remote sections of the city. In each school a collection of 600 volumes was placed on open shelves, and a teacher from each district was engaged to act as librarian, this arrangement proving also an effective means of vitalizing the connection between the library and the school. The establishment of the libraries was preceded by visits and talks by the librarian at district school and parents' meetings. Individual announcements of and invitations to the branches were prepared for each of the four districts, and over 8000 of these were sent into homes through the school children. The board of education was in hearty sympathy with the scheme and placed the school rooms needed promptly at the service of the library authorities.

Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. (7th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1901.) Added 9400 v., 12,440 pm. This is entirely a record of accessions to the different departments of the library, the "marvelous growth of which is not equalled by any of the larger libraries."

East Rutherford (N. J.) F. P. L. The library was opened to the public on the afternoon of Sept. 24, when exercises were held in the hall of the municipal building. Here the library has attractive quarters, with all modern equipments. Funds for books and furniture were raised by a fair held last winter, which netted about \$3000—an average of more than \$1 per capita for the entire population. The cataloging and charging systems were arranged by the librarian, Miss Ver Nooy, under the supervision of Miss Cecelia Lambert, of the Passaic Public Library. The library contains about 1300 v., and is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 p.m. The reading room in connection with it is open on every week day evening from 7 to 10 o'clock.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. and Reading Room. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, '01.) Added 2464; total 15,025. Issued, home use 49,193 (fict. 34,455; juv. fict. 49.96%); lib. use 2052. 3526 v. were issued from the four delivery stations. New registration 2123;

cards in use 2489. Receipts \$7400.96; expenses \$7324.61.

There has been a gain of 10,526 v. in the home circulation of books, and the report gives evidence of increased usefulness and activity. The Newark charging system has been adopted, and good progress has been made in cataloging. A complete up-to-date dictionary catalog is greatly needed, as is a reclassification of the collection. Special efforts to reach the school children have met with gratifying results, and a children's room is most necessary.

Hackensack, N. J. Johnson F. P. L. The beautiful little library building given to Hackensack by W. M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 5. The exercises were held in the rooms on the second floor of the building, and the audience overflowed into the hall and stairway. Rev. W. W. Holley, of Christ Episcopal Church, presided, and introduced Mr. Johnson, who spoke of his hopes for the development and influence of the library, and made formal presentation of its deed to the board of trustees. The other speakers were Jacob Bauer, president of the library board; Mrs. Cornelius Blauvelt, and Mrs. E. T. Royle, representing the Hackensack Library Association, which has presented its books as the nucleus of the Free Public Library collection; W. J. Comes, and John Terhune, county superintendent of schools.

The library building is 56 x 75 feet, centrally placed on ground which gives it practically a surrounding park. It is Elizabethan Gothic in style, built of rock-faced Belleville stone, and most artistic in its details of finishing and equipment. The first floor contains reading room, reference room, stack room, and offices for librarian, assistants, etc., while the second floor provides space for a museum, a small assembly room, and possibly other uses. The total book capacity is placed at 26,000 v., and there are now about 6000 v. on the shelves. The coloring, woodwork and schemes of decoration throughout the building are delightfully harmonious, and its equipment is complete in all details. The reading room is especially attractive, in shades of olive, with its open fireplace, handsome tables and armchairs, and fine reproductions of famous pictures, also the gift of Mr. Johnson. In pictures the library is richly equipped with a loan collection from Charles Scribner's Sons, consisting of original drawings in color and black and white, which may be kept as long as desired and later replaced by other examples. For the dedication the building was decorated with flowers and potted plants, and at the close of the exercises it was thrown open for general inspection and an informal reception.

The building, including equipment, is understood to have cost about \$60,000. It is maintained by town appropriation, the provisions of the state library law having been

adopted at the local spring election. The library was organized and the further cataloging necessary is being done, under the direction of Miss Mary P. Farr, of the Drexel Institute Library School, assisted by Miss Mather and Miss Neal, of the Drexel school, and by Miss Labagh, librarian of the new library. A printed finding list was ready for distribution on the day of the dedication, and it is hoped to have the card catalog completed by the close of the year. The library was open for regular work on Monday, Oct. 7.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (63d rpt.—year ending June 1, '01.) Added 6187; total "about 70,200." Issued main lib. and six branches 218,700 (fict. 115,584; juv. fict. 29,950.) New cards 1597; total cards in use 12,675. Receipts \$16,134.83; expenses \$16,065.07.

Notable in the history of a profitable year is the growing work with the schools by means of five school branches, wherein the book circulation is in the hands of the teachers, with no expense to the library. "The circulation of books through those channels has been nearly half of the whole number of books given out in a year in the old days of the Hartford Library Association."

During the past summer a branch has been in operation in Elizabeth Park, open five hours a day. A revised novel-list has been completed and is now in circulation.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. (14th rpt., 1899; 15th rpt., 1900; in *Bulletin* 22, July, 1901.) Added, 1899, 3973; 1900, 1381; total 30,507. Issued, home use, 1899, 89,078, 1900, 77,819 (fict. 60%). New registration, 1899, 914; 1900, 673; cards in use 6707. Receipts, 1900, \$7213.70; expenses \$7074.20.

The home use of books shows a considerable decrease within the last year covered. The turn-over of books was 3.9. While books for young people form but 17% of the contents of the library, they made 39% of the circulation in 1900.

Indiana State L. The library has sold a collection of several thousand volumes of duplicates to C. T. Powner, a local bookseller of Greensburg, Ind. Most of the volumes are public documents, and as many of them bear the marks of the Indiana State Library. Mr. Henry, the librarian, has formally authorized their sale or other disposition, in a certificate which is included in the dealer's circular advertising the collection.

Jackson, Tenn. Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 11, with Masonic ceremonies.

Kentucky, Travelling libraries in. At the meeting of the state federation of women's clubs, held at Bowling Green in September, a report was submitted by Mrs. C. P. Barnes, chairman of the travelling library committee. The committee now operates 55 travelling li-

braries of 55 volumes each, circulating in 21 mountain counties of the state. Many more applications have been received, especially from teachers, than it has been possible to respond to, owing to lack of funds. Extracts from letters written by recipients of the boxes are given, among them one from a mountain woman in Evergreen, Ky., who says:

"I received your letter and was surprised when I read your kind offer. I have talked with the people and they seem to be very anxious for the books, as we have no library in our neighborhood, and have no kind of books to enjoy. It will be good if you could send some books treating on liquor, as there is a great deal of drinking in our country. Send some good books for young men."

The report concludes: "Our object is to establish a circuit of travelling libraries in each of the thirty mountain counties, with the county seat as a distributing point; libraries of books suitable for children, such as biographies, histories, nature studies, poems and the Bible, especially the New Testament in large type; and our ultimate object is to create within the mountain people a desire for better homes, cleaner homes, a demand for common school education."

Knoxville, Pa. The borough authorities have declined the offer of \$15,000 for a library building made by Andrew Carnegie, in response to the solicitation of citizens. The reason for the refusal is Mr. Carnegie's proviso that \$3000 annually for library maintenance must be guaranteed.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (29th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1949; total 51,185. Issued, home use 114,908; (fict. 43.9%; juv. 31.3%); lib. use 27,659. New registration 825; total registration 10,610. Receipts and expenses \$13,731.91.

The great need of a children's room is again emphasized, and it is hoped that work with the schools may be more fully developed. "The mayor recommends telephonic communication with the schools. That, together with a daily delivery, would be a great help to the schools and increase the library circulation."

McKeesport, Pa. Carnegie L. Miss Emily Kuhn, of Oakland, has been elected librarian of the new Carnegie library and Miss Flora White has been appointed assistant. It is expected that the new building will be completed early in November and will be opened to the public on Jan. 1.

Marinette (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 1205; total 4469. Issued, home use 26,225 (fict. 36%; juv. 54%). New registration 1262; cards in force 1467. Receipts \$2810.41; expenses \$2667.96. The library rooms have been rearranged and greatly improved, free access to all shelves being provided for, and a children's corner fitted up. A new charging system has been

adopted and the library hours extended from 2 to 9 p.m. A "duplicate collection" of popular novels has aided in meeting the demand for recent fiction. An apprentice class was established in December, with two students, who have given 1338 hours to the library in return for instruction received. From this class appointment to the library service is made. More room and more books are ever-present needs.

Maryland, Library development in. The *Baltimore Sun*, on Sept. 25, printed an interesting editorial on the work of the Washington County Free Library, of Hagerstown, and its possible influence on the library development of the state. It says, in part: "Hagerstown, the seat of the library, is a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, situated in the center of a rich and populous country of nearly 50,000 population. It is the design of the trustees of the Washington county library to put books within the reach of the entire population of the county, as far as is possible, using the public schools in their plan. Of course, it cannot be done at once, but the beginning is made, and in circumstances more favorable than usual. There are few counties of so large a size so accessible by railroad or other means of travel to the county seat. While there are many towns and villages scattered throughout the county, the people are essentially an agricultural people, and the hope of agriculture and the pleasure and happiness of life in the country lie largely in the public library. After the proper method of distributing books is adopted in Washington county it is likely that the work will be extended to the whole state. When the new state building at Annapolis is completed, with proper apartments for the state library, that institution can be made the center of a system of travelling libraries reaching to every part of the state. The women's federation is working intelligently to that end, and when the proper time comes they will doubtless bring their powerful influence to bear upon the General Assembly to establish the work they desire. It may be that the Washington county library will fill a more important part in this general plan than was at first contemplated, and its field of usefulness can easily be extended beyond the limits of Washington county. Besides the Newcomer endowment, which yields about \$2500 a year, Washington county and the town of Hagerstown are under a contract to contribute, the one \$1500 and the other \$1800 annually. If the legislature should desire it to become the center of a system of travelling libraries for that part of the state it might, no doubt, be accomplished by a proper appropriation."

Meriden, Ct. Curtis Memorial L. The cornerstone of the library building to be presented to Meriden by Mrs. Augusta M. Curtis, as a memorial of her husband and daughter, was laid with elaborate exercises on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 28.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (49th rpt., 1900.) Added 3849; total 75,035. Issued, home use 115,763 (fict. and juv. 79%), showing a decrease of 14,253 from the preceding year. New registration 969. Sunday attendance 3180.

The report is mainly devoted to memorial tributes to the late librarian, Robert C. Ingraham. A portrait of Mr. Ingraham is given.

New Rochelle (N. Y.) P. L. It is probable that the library will be unable to take advantage of Mr. Carnegie's recent offer of \$50,000 for a new building. A few weeks before Mr. Carnegie's proposal reached them, the trustees had signed a 10-year lease for quarters for the library in the new Masonic hall at \$2700 a year. The trustees of the Masonic Lodge have refused to release the library trustees and the latter, rather than sacrifice \$27,000 of the public funds, will allow Mr. Carnegie's offer to pass unaccepted.

New York City. The Department of Education has issued the report of the free lectures to the people, delivered in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during the season 1900-1901, under direction of Dr. H. M. Leipziger. This was the 13th season that the lectures have been given; it included 1963 lectures, with a total attendance of 553,558, "the largest yet in the history of the lecture course. Lectures were delivered in 52 places. A most gratifying feature that has been especially noticed is the large number of earnest hard-working men that attend these lectures, especially the courses in practical science." Co-operation between the library and the lectures has been maintained and strengthened, especially by the action of the city administration in setting apart a generous appropriation for the establishment of libraries in connection with the lectures.

New York City. Central Park L. The Park department established during the summer a small public library of books on botany and natural history, which is proving most successful. It is quartered in a small school house building at the west drive and 79th street and contains about 300 volumes, mainly gifts. Sets of bound magazines such as the *Botanical Gazette*, *Journal of Botany*, *Revue Horticole*, and *Garten Flora* make up the backbone of the collection, and only books which are related to such subjects are accepted. The room is attractive, with large windows on three sides. In winter it will be heated and kept open daily from 10 o'clock until six, just as at present. A low shed has been built on one side of the house to give protection to bicycles, and the whole building arranged as an attractive resting-place as well as a reading-room.

New York P. L. A special exhibition of the Rembrandt engravings from the print col-

lection of J. Pierpont Morgan was opened in the print galleries of the Lenox building on Oct. 2. The display consists of the greater part of the Rembrandts in the collection, and comprises a number of fine impressions. The most familiar etchings are shown—such as the "Christ healing the sick" (the hundred guilder print); the "Angel appearing to the shepherds"; the "Rembrandt drawing" and other portraits of himself, including the one "Leaning on a sill," familiar and often reproduced; the "Good Samaritan" (1st and 3d states); "Uitenboerd, the money weigher"; the various scenes from the life of Christ, as the "Great Ecce Homo," "Christ disputing with the doctors," etc.; the finely finished "Old man with square beard wearing a rich velvet cap," the "Three trees," "Dr. Faustus," and the portraits of Jean Cutma, Uitenbogardus, Vander Linden, Renier Ansloo, Coppenol, Ephraim Bonus and the Burgomaster Six. There are five impressions of the lesser known pieces, as the "Blind Tobit," the woodcut "Philosopher and hour-glass," the small "Christ at Emmaus," and "The onion woman." The last named is rare, as are also "A Polander," "Beheading of St. John the Baptist," "The Spanish gipsy," "An old beggar with long beard and a dog by his side," and others.

The marks of Lipart, Hebach, Didot, Hoehm, Haden and other collectors are found on these prints and among the marginal notes are some very interesting ones.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (6th rpt.—year ending June 30, '01.) Added 1714; total 9582. Issued 65,881 of which 39,229 were fiction and 18,135 juvenile. New registration 3757; total since becoming a public library 11,573. Receipts \$7313.30; expenses \$5907.63.

"This has been a year of increased activity and healthful growth." The branch library and station have each shown increased use and the work with schools has already become an important and recognized feature of library energy. Six lectures, preceded by music and illustrated in several instances by lantern slides, have been of mutual benefit both to the library and to the public.

Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 has most happily made clear the way for permanent and commodious quarters.

Norwalk, Ct. The offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$20,000 for a public library was accepted at a special city election, held on Sept. 20, when a resolution was passed pledging the city to appropriate \$2000 yearly for maintenance. A site for the building has been given by Hubert E. Bishop, of Norwalk.

Oakland, Cal. It seems evident that the city of Oakland must provide from its own resources the \$20,000 required to equip the \$50,000 library building given to it by Andrew Carnegie. The site was secured by the efforts of the Ebell Society, a local women's club.

which raised \$20,000 for the purposes, and the city authorities have given very little financial encouragement to the enterprise. On the completion of the building various members of the board of trustees applied to Mr. Carnegie for money for equipment, but their requests were refused, with the suggestion that the city itself might be expected to equip and support its own library. As yet no municipal action has been taken in the matter.

Ogden, Utah. The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library building was laid on Sept. 22.

Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Athenaeum L. (Rpt.—year ending June 1, 1901.) Added 3125; total 38,983. Issued, home use 92,561, of which 4654 were drawn through the single delivery station and 4356 through the schools. There are 5988 card holders.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Carnegie L. The plans prepared for the new Carnegie Library building, by Ackerman & Ross, the architects, call for a two story and basement structure in the modern French style. The dimensions are about 90 x 60. The main entrance, with effective columns on either side, opens into a spacious vestibule leading to the delivery room which is in the center of the main floor, flanked on the left by the magazine reading room and on the right by the children's room. These rooms are separated from the delivery room by glass partitions. Directly in the rear of the delivery desk is a double tier stack with a capacity of about 30,000 volumes. On the right of the stack and opening from it are two suites of small rooms, on the right the librarian's office, coat room and toilet, and on the left of the stack, work and cataloging room, and opening from the magazine reading room, a small reference and study room. The magazine files will be shelved on the walls of the reading room, and the reference collections in the study room. The children's room will be furnished with tables and chairs of graded sizes.

In the second story will be a lecture room, with a seating capacity of 250, a room for the Minisink Valley Historical Society, and a room to be devoted to school work. The basement gives the usual provision for unpacking, storage, bicycles, and contains a public documents room and a room for newspaper files. It is hoped that work on the building may begin early in the autumn.

Portland (Ore.) P. L. The city council on July 17 accepted the proposal of the Portland Library Association to turn over its property on Stark street, between Seventh and Park streets, to the city on a 10 years' contract. The library will be conducted as a free public library, and will receive municipal support from a levy of one-fifth of a mill. This levy cannot be made until February, 1902.

Unless some satisfactory arrangement can be made, the library will not be opened to the public until the tax money is available, as the directors of the library will not anticipate the city revenue. It has been proposed by the supporters of the present public library in the city hall, to make the new library free on January 1, 1902. If this is done, funds will have to be raised by popular subscription to pay the running expenses of the library between January 1 and the time the city revenue will become available. When the new library is opened to the public the public library in the city hall will go out of existence.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 5298; total 93,368. Issued, home use 106,452 (fict. 36.5%; juv. fict. 22.1%); lib. use (3 months only, in old building) 7107. New registration 5124. Receipts \$128,305.47; expenses \$127,591.27.

An interesting and detailed report. The work of the year was naturally much influenced by the installation of the library in its fine new building. The removal of the main collection was made from March 9 to March 15, during which week the library was closed. An average of 10,000 v. per day were moved during the five days of actual removal. "This involved a carefully drilled force of men at each end, each in charge of a foreman, a set of 144 moving boxes, and a series of three teams going back and forth."

Of the children's department Mr. Foster says: "No portion of all the building has apparently given more pleasure to adult visitors, as well as to the young people themselves, than this attractive room, with its growing plants in the windows, its open book cases, its choice photographs on the walls, its picture bulletins, its low tables, its flood of sunshine, and the smiling faces of the children themselves." It contains 4718 v., of which 2602 are fiction, and the circulation from March 16 to December 31 was 24,858. "Personal contact of the child with the children's librarian has been the aim kept in view throughout, and it has been abundantly realized. The study of pictures, an hour of storytelling; an evening of lantern-slide pictures; a consultation in regard to summer trips; confidences in regard to the child's own natural bent, as for instance, mechanical ingenuity, or amateur photography, are some of the phases of this admirable intimacy between the child and his library friend. The interest of many of the parents has been strong and constant; the interest of many of the teachers has also been uninterrupted. The equipment and resources of the children's library have repeatedly been put to practical use in connection with the teaching of nature, of literature, of history, of art, and of geography. The two-book system has been of constant service, in supplying an additional book for use in con-

nection with school work. The class room, adjoining the children's reading room, has been utilized by teachers, with classes, for the study of such subjects as King Arthur, and has also been used for posting picture exhibits."

The work done in connection with the schools is also outlined, and the helpful relations existing between the library and other city institutions are touched upon.

Of the building, Mr. Foster says that it has borne the test of practical use surprisingly well, except that the need of an elevator is urgently felt. Its omission was a variation from the original plans, for "the placing of the industrial library in the third story (with its minutely studied equipment of books needed there, and in the delivery room as well, on occasion,) presupposed the existence of a swift and uninterrupted means of communication between the two. The testimony of the staff is uniformly to the effect that to the absence of such communication is due by far the greatest part of the delays caused to readers, and also that a very appreciable diminution is noticed in the number of readers who would visit the rooms in the third story, for purposes of study and research, but for the absence of an elevator." Appended to the report is a comparative list of public libraries of other cities, arranged by size of volumes and again by annual income. These figures show that the Providence Library "while standing no. 17 in number of volumes, is as low as no. 47 in annual book expenditure. Other tables [not printed] show this library as no. 47, also, in annual circulation, (indicating a close correspondence of the supply of books with the use of the books), no. 16 in the annual income, and no. 35 in the annual municipal appropriation."

Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L. (13th rpt.—year ending May 31, '01.) Added 1011; total 26,074, including unbound periodicals. Issued, home use 65,827; ref. use 3585. Of the total circulation the percentage of adult fiction was 47.20, of juv. fiction 20.10. New cards issued 1026; total cardholders 9256. Visitors to reading room 55,669. Receipts \$5723.35; expenses \$5339.56.

Comparison of statistics shows a steady gain in all departments, but more especially in the work with schools. The use of the travelling libraries sent to five city schools is an "interesting commentary on the value of the system." In the cataloging department, aside from keeping up with new publications, a subject list of children's books has been prepared, a periodical list completed, and about half the government documents on the shelves have been listed.

The library training class of five members, organized in December, 1900, has met with as much success as illness and other untoward circumstances would allow. It is, however, planned to continue the class in future.

Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Rancy L. The library committee on Sept. 7 passed a resolution declining to accept a city appropriation of \$66.66 per month. This was caused by the action of the city council in passing upon the request for library maintenance. The library authorities asked for \$100 per month, but the city council would not consider creating a special library fund, and instead passed a resolution reducing the appropriation of the city hospital and assigning to the library the amount thus secured (\$66.66). The council's action is disapproved by the local press, and the Raleigh Post urges that it be rescinded and remarks: "Surely, surely, a city with a revenue of \$89,000 can spare the sum of \$200, and \$100 per month respectively for the support of such important institutions when they have been given the city without cost."

The library was opened on January 24, 1901. Since that time 5125 books have been taken out. The attendance has averaged 200 people a day and about 130 books are daily issued. The cost of rebinding, etc., is given at about \$10 per month. The librarian and assistant together receive \$35 a month; the other expenses are janitor, \$18 a month; light, \$5; new books, \$14; incidentals, \$15; fuel and a fireman, \$12—all amounting to \$109 a month. From rents the library has an income of \$65 a month.

San Bernardino (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '01.) Added 415; total 5203. Issued, home use 24,173 (fict. 87%, an increase of 1% over the previous year.) New membership 408; total membership 1913. Reading room attendance 9624.

During the year special teachers' cards were issued on which three books at a time might be withdrawn.

San Francisco. Mercantile L. The library trustees have decided to rent or sell the building on the corner of Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues and to remove the library to a central, downtown location. Arrangements have been completed for the removal and a lease has been signed for a building at 223 Sutter street. The transfer of the books to the new location will commence at once and the trustees expect to be settled in their new home within a couple of months.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. The city board of supervisors has decided to submit to general election on Nov. 5 an ordinance authorizing the purchase of the Mechanics' Institute pavilion property as a site for the Carnegie library building. The Mechanics' Institute trustees on Sept. 24 decided to offer the property for sale to the city for that purpose.

Torrington (Ct.) L. The handsome library building given to Torrington by the late Elisha Turner was dedicated on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

The library was organized as the Wolcott-

ville Library Association in 1864; in 1881 it was changed to the Torrington Library Association; and on May 22, 1899, it was incorporated by special charter as the Torrington Library. Its development was mainly due to the efforts and generous aid of Lauren Wetmore and Elisha Turner, in commemoration of which two bronze tablets, secured through public subscription, have been placed on the walls of the building.

The building stands in a prominent position, opposite a small park, and but slightly removed from the business center of the town. It is of white marble in a simple treatment of the Neo-Greek style of architecture, with a recessed portico of Ionic columns in the center of the front; and with its red tile roof and bronze covered doors, and the bronze grilles over them, its color effect under the tall arching elms is most attractive.

The main entrance opens into the delivery room, where tall fluted Corinthian columns carry a "dish-dome," while the outline of the dome and the panels around it are repeated in the design of the marble mosaic floor and its ornamental borders. On the left of the delivery room is the reading room, 22 feet by 36 feet, with large windows towards the front and rear, and a semi-circular bay of five windows on the side. A large fireplace at the back of the room has a chime clock set with carved Greek foliage around it in a tympanum. The ceiling is of gray quartered oak with plain panels surrounded by carved egg-and-dart mouldings, between large oak beams. The walls are panelled of gray quartered oak from floor to ceiling.

On the right of the delivery room is the reference library room, somewhat smaller than the reading room, and fitted with bookcases and cupboards and drawers. It is also finished in gray quartered oak and has decorated plaster on walls above the bookcases and in the panels between the large ornamental ceiling beams. Back of this room is the librarian's and trustee's room with a green marble fireplace. This opens into the stack room as well as into the delivery room.

Directly across the delivery room from the main entrance is the librarian's desk, so placed that from it almost all of the two reading rooms is visible. Back of the desk is the stack room, entirely shut off from the other parts of the building by brick walls and rolling steel shutters and fireproof doors. It has two tiers of book stacks and is arranged to receive another when required. The total capacity is 42,000 volumes. Under the stack room is a work room and unpacking room with a separate entrance from the street.

A wide staircase leads from the delivery room up to two picture galleries on the second floor with large skylights over them.

The building is heated by both direct and indirect steam, and is ventilated by means of large exhaust flues carried up in the chimneys. The lighting is by electricity and the

fixtures were especially designed for the building. All the interior woodwork is quartered oak, and all the flooring of the principal floors is of marble mosaic and terrazzo. The architect was Mr. Ernest Greene, of New York.

Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Ia. The cornerstone of the David B. Henderson library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 25.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. Plans for the new library building were selected on July 25, the successful competitor being Arthur C. Jackson, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, of New York.

Vineland (N. J.) P. L. The library was dedicated on the evening of Oct. 1. It has been established mainly through the efforts of the local women's club, its nucleus having been a donation of about \$2000 worth of books from the late N. B. Webster, of Vineland. At the dedication exercises it was formally transferred to the mayor, representing the civic authorities, by Dr. Mary J. Dunlap, president of the women's club. The city has voted to appropriate an annual maintenance fund.

Western Reserve University, Adelbert College L. The university has reprinted, in pamphlet form, the "Sketch of the history and present condition of the Library of Adelbert College," given in the official report of July, 1901. This is an excellent historical review of the development of the library from 1831, when it is first referred to in the college catalog, to its present condition as a collection of over 43,000 v., in the beautiful and spacious Hatch library building, which was dedicated in June, 1896. The various special collections are described, as is the library building. The relations existing between the college library and the other Cleveland libraries have been most satisfactory, and since 1890 the Hatch Library has been a delivery station of the Public Library. In conclusion, it is pointed out that "the growth of the library of this college is typical of the library experience of all the colleges of the middle west. In 1836 one large addition was made, and for the next fifty years progress was at a snail's pace, and there were long periods of stagnation. The beginning of the modern library movement, in 1876, seems to have had no effect upon the college library. It is not until seven years later that the new life of the library begins. In the 18 years which have elapsed since that date the library as it exists to-day has grown up. Within that time it has more than trebled the number of volumes, and has increased in value and efficiency in far greater proportion."

Wheeling, W. Va. The Carnegie offer of \$75,000 for a library building, made nearly

two years ago, has been left unaccepted, owing to opposition of the local labor unions. The terms of the gift could not be accepted without the passage of a special act by the legislature. Such an act was passed last winter, and preparations were made for a special bond election to provide \$50,000 as the city's share of the cost and maintenance. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly a resolution was passed denouncing Mr. Carnegie's plan, and pledging every union man to vote and work against the bond issue. Since it takes a two-thirds vote to carry the appropriation, the board's library committee decided that it would be useless to hold the election, and has dropped the matter for the present.

Wisconsin State Historical Soc., Madison. (Rpt., 48th annual meeting, Dec. 13, 1900.) The main facts of this report have already been noted in these columns (L.J., Jan., p. 38). As printed it contains full lists of gifts, financial statement, etc., and the usual Wisconsin necrology for the year.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (41st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 5819; total 131,315, of which 61,412 v. are in the circulating department. Issued, home use 201,538; ref. use 117,463; Sunday use 2893; holiday use 480. Of the home use 114,820 v. were drawn on teachers' cards and 16,561 were issued to teachers for pupils' use. 12,644 were distributed through the delivery stations, an increase of 9%. Receipts \$48,293.88; expenses \$45,670.11.

The report closes the 30th year of the librarianship of Mr. Green, during which time the size of the library has increased more than six times and its usefulness more than ten times. In spite of the fast growing population the library has increased twice as fast as the city. Each year has seen new projects undertaken for extending the scope of work. In the work with the public schools the Worcester library was a pioneer and in recent years an extended scheme for exchanges with other libraries, unrestricted use of books in some parts of the library, large collections of pictures, etc., have given evidence of the determination of Mr. Green and his associates to more than keep pace with the times.

During the last year a new delivery department and a children's room have been opened. "The children's room has been a great success. Between the hours of 4.15 and 5.45 o'clock in the afternoon accommodations are taxed to the utmost." The Worcester Medical Library has been moved into the old library building and improvements have also been made in the magazine and reading rooms, and it is now planned to build additional stacks in the upper part of the new building.

The work of reclassifying and recataloging the library, begun in 1894 and carried on from year to year with utmost speed, accord-

ing to the funds provided, is progressing satisfactorily, and a finding list of books added between January, 1896, and July, 1900, has been printed.

Yonkers, N. Y. Carnegie L. On Sept. 23 the common council voted to accept the southwest corner of Washington Park as a site for the Carnegie library building. The vote on the question was a tie, the deciding vote being cast by the mayor.

FOREIGN.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. (12th rpt.—year ending March 31, '01.) Added 2902; total 43,791. Issued, lending libs. 315,208 (fict. 60.6%); ref. lib. 36,267. The year "has surpassed all previous years in the use that has been made of the libraries." The home circulation shows a gain of 8351 and at the same time a drop of 3.1 per cent. in fiction issues. In the reference room the issues nearly treble those of the year preceding—a result attributed to the policy of "shelving the books so far as possible in open cases, and providing comfortable accommodations for the people who consult them. No system of cataloging, no popularizing efforts, can take the place of the books themselves, which are their own best advertisements, and bad accommodation or illiberal rules will keep away all but the most enthusiastic and determined readers."

Finsbury P. Ls., London. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1901.) Added 1815 (878 to ref. dept.); total 21,803, of which 6371 are in the ref. dept. Issued, home use 99,534; ref. use 11,605; from branches 4712. Adult borrowers 3478; juv. borrowers 1058. There were 11,174 v. issued from the juvenile department, exclusive of books on open shelves for reading room use. Sunday attendance in ref. reading room for eight months, 3853; books issued 444.

The open shelf collection in the reference department numbers 1000 volumes. It was established in June, 1900, and its success "is an ample justification of the plan of allowing readers to select books for purposes of consultation without the trouble of filling up application forms."

Montreal, Can. No action has yet been taken on Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for a public library building. At a meeting of the city finance committee on Sept. 6 the matter was brought up, and it was pointed out that a single public library in Montreal could never be successfully operated. The English people, it was said, would not be satisfied with a library unless entire freedom was possible as to the character of the volumes placed on the shelves; dictation from without, no matter what the source, would not be tolerated. That would be the chief objection urgeable against the Carnegie plan. If the free public library scheme were to be applied

to Montreal, with its dual population, two libraries would be essential—one French, the other English.

St. John (N. B.) F. P. L. The 19th report of the library, for the year ending May 31, 1901, is printed in the local press. Added 270; total 12,811. Issued, home use 32,718. New cards issued 187; total cards issued 6073. Receipts \$2192.45; expenses \$1831.03, the balance of \$361.42 being needed to defray expenses for five months following.

"Early in the present year the commissioners were hopeful that by means of an increased grant from the city it would be possible to secure larger and more convenient rooms for the library, and also to increase the number of books." At this time "it was decided to ask for legislative authority to appropriate an additional sum of \$1000. Unfortunately the measure promoted by the council did not become law, and the commissioners have in consequence been unable to carry out the needed improvements which were in contemplation."

Westminster, City of, (London, Eng.) P. Ls. "By the changes in local government consequent upon the London Government Act, 1899, the control and management of five public libraries, already established in the parishes of St. George, Hanover Square (two libraries); St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster (two libraries); and St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Paul, Covent Garden (one library), forming portions of the new City of Westminster, became vested in the Council, November, 1900." After the transfer of these libraries to their control, the Council at once enlarged the scope of work, extending library privileges to residents who are not taxpayers and including districts not originally under the Public Libraries Act. The report received, consisting almost entirely of tabulated results, contains separate statistics for each of the three parishes. Throughout these reports the fact is evident that the enlarged opportunities have already brought increased use both in the lending and reference departments. The reports for the several libraries are briefly as follows:

St. George, Hanover Sq., P. Ls. (7th rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) Added 2166; total 35,889. Issued, home use 156,485 (fict. 94,303; juv. 26,183); reference use 38,078. Attendance 1,104,900, an excess of 171,000 over that of the previous year. Registration 7131.

St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster P. Ls. (44th rpt. — year ending March 31, '01.) No statistics of additions are given; total volumes, however, are 29,097. Issued, home use 82,770; ref. use 35,700.

St. Martin's P. L. (Rpt., Jan. '99-Mar. 31, '01.) Added 5418; total 34,032. Issued, home use 110,028; reference use 182,642. Total attendance, 1899, 933,562; 1900-1901, 1,380,406.

Gifts and Bequests.

Bay Ridge (N. Y.) F. L. By the will of the late Norris L. M. Bennett, of New Utrecht, the library receives a bequest of \$500.

Marinette, Wis. On Sept. 17 Isaac Stephenson, in a communication to the common council, offered to give \$30,000 for a library building and site, on condition that the city put itself under bonds to appropriate at least \$3000 a year for its support. The proposition met with the unanimous acceptance of the council on Oct. 2. The library is to be erected some time in 1902, according to Mr. Stephenson's present offer.

Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill. The class of 1895, College of Liberal Arts, has voted to present to the university, for the increase of the library, its class fund of \$543, the principal to remain intact and to be known by the class name.

Norwich, N. Y. By the will of the late Mrs. Jane M. Guernsey provision is made for the establishment of a public library, to be known as the Guernsey Homestead Memorial Library. For this purpose there is bequeathed real estate comprising a whole square, on which stands one dwelling besides the family homestead. The will directs that the property cannot be diverted to any other use, and that neither of the residences can be rented, but that the homestead shall be used for a library and the other residence may be occupied by the librarian. It is provided that the testator's other real estate and personal property, with the exception of paintings, pictures and furniture, are to be sold and the proceeds devoted to equipping the library.

The library is placed in charge of the local board of education, which is called upon to meet several difficulties in the discharge of its trust. It is desired to remodel the house for library purposes, and to make the homestead grounds into an attractive public park. One of the local papers says: "To meet all of these necessities the board has decided to hire a man with the most professions at his command at once. To be eligible the applicant must be a first-class librarian and landscape gardener. He must also be willing to act as janitor for both the library and the high school. The salary which will be paid to the man having all of these accomplishments has not been specified."

Carnegie library gifts.

The record of library gifts from Andrew Carnegie, not previously given in these columns, is as follows:

Canton, N. Y. Sept. 19. \$30,000.

Clinton, Ia. Sept. 8. \$30,000.

Larbert, Stirlingshire, Scotl. Sept. 18. £3000.

Pembroke, Ont., Can. July 16. \$10,000.

Librarians.

BAKER-PADDOCK. Miss Catherine Dix Paddock, N. Y. State Library School, 1898-99, and Mr. William Fleet Baker were married July 20, 1901.

CONE, Miss Jessica G., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '95, began on Oct. 1 a six-months' engagement as cataloger at the Howard Library, Nashville, Tenn.

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, of the New York State Library School, 1889-90, 1895-96, has resigned her position as cataloger of the Public Library, Dayton, O., to accept a position as assistant librarian at the Hatch Library, Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.

FICHTENKAM, Miss Alice C., by a rearrangement of the work in the Catalogue Department of the Office of Public Documents, Washington, has been placed in charge of the preparation of the annual "Catalogue of public documents," which will in future be compiled under her supervision.

HAYNES, Miss Frances Elizabeth, of the New York State Library School, 1896-97, has resigned her position as librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., to accept a position as assistant librarian at Mount Holyoke College.

JACOBUS, Miss Sarah M., formerly assistant in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Kamehameha School, of Honolulu, H. I. This institution is a polytechnic school endowed by a native princess. Miss Jacobus sailed for Honolulu on Sept. 22.

KAULA, F. Edward, of Somerville, Mass., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct. Mr. Kaula is a graduate of the Amherst Library School, and has been assistant in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library for the past five years.

LA BORDE, Miss Lavinia H., of Richland county, S. C., was on Sept. 30 appointed state librarian of South Carolina, succeeding Miss Lucie Barron, whose term expired Oct. 1. In all 25 applications had been received by the governor. Miss La Borde has for the past few years been a stenographer in the governor's office.

NUTTING, Miss Mary O., has resigned her position as librarian of the Mount Holyoke College Library, and has been made librarian emeritus. Miss Bertha E. Blakely, formerly assistant librarian, succeeds Miss Nutting as librarian.

POOLE-KENDALL. Mr. Franklin Osborne Poole, assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was married, on Sept. 25 to Miss Helen Bigelow Kendall, of Malden, Mass.

RICHARDSON, Dr. E. C., librarian of Princeton University, will sail for Europe on Oct. 12, to be absent for about a year.

SANBORN, Miss Alice E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, has resigned her position in the library of Princeton University to accept the librarianship of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

SWEM, Earl G., formerly of the Public Documents Library, Washington, D. C., has been appointed librarian of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., of the New York State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the University of Tennessee.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Branch finding list: books added to the branches, from June 1, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1901. no. 4: September, 1901. Boston, 1901. 6+49 p. O.

Prefaced by a synopsis of the classification adopted for the branch libraries. There are 19 main classes, designated by capital letters, sub-classes being indicated by small letters; fiction has an author number only. Books for young people are recorded in their various classes, and are also given in a separate author list.

The **CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for September contains a short reading list on John Fiske.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Special reading list: Missions; comp. by Stella Virginia Seybold. September, 1901. 24 p. nar. D.

A full-classed list, arranged by countries, with sub-divisions for biography.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for September devotes its reference list to "English art and artists," including the art poems of Robert Browning and their commentaries.

NEW YORK P. L. Handbook of the S. P. Avery collection of prints and art books in the New York Public Library, 1901. 84 p. 2 il. D. cl.

Samuel P. Avery to whose public spirit and generosity a number of the public institutions of New York are so heavily indebted, since 1865 made it a point to secure one or more examples of the work of nearly every contemporary artist whom he had met or of whom he had heard. The result is the collection of 17,775 etchings and lithographs and photographs, representing 978 artists, which Mr. Avery presented to the New York Public Library in May, 1900. The etchings are

by artists of our own era such as Haden, Daubigny, Whistler, Rajon and others equally well known. One of the gems in this collection is the set of Turner's "Liber studiorum," possibly the only complete set in this country. The lithographs illustrate the art from the time of its inventor, Senefelder, to the present day. The photographs are from paintings by artists with whom Mr. Avery had intimate relations and most of them bear autograph inscriptions by the artists. Besides the prints the collection includes 82 printed volumes representing 69 separate works; also, printed and manuscript catalogs, essays on the arts employed, portraits, biographical sketches and other material relating to the artists represented in the collection. The catalog is handsomely printed and serves a twofold purpose. It is intended in the first place as a guide to those who wish to study the collection by showing of what it consists and by how many examples each artist is represented; in the second place, it will serve to show what is lacking.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a second selection of the letters of James Monroe, of which the first instalment appeared in the issue for February, 1900, (v. 4, no. 2.) Four letters are given, written in the years 1808-1809, two unaddressed, being presumably written to John Taylor or Tazewell, the others being respectively to George Hay and to Sir Francis Baring.

The *Readers' Index*, published bi-monthly by the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, contains in its issue for September-October an outline sketch of representative historical novels, covering English history from the latter half of the 11th to the first part of the 19th century. The outline is intended as a skeleton plan of study. This number of the *Index* contains also reading list no. 13, on "Geology of the British isles," with annotations.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading lists to sculpture and John Fiske.

THOMAS CRANE P. L., *Quincy, Mass.* Classified list of new books added during the year 1900, including also all fiction added from 1898. Quincy, 1901. 32 p. O.

Fiction is given in three lists — authors, titles, and historical fiction. The latter records books also given in the preceding lists, is classed by countries (with period subdivision), and such subjects as Crusades, Reformation, etc., and briefly annotated.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Accessions to the department library, April-June, 1901. (Bulletin no. 36.) 24 p. (printed on one side) O.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Allen, Mary Houstoun Anderson, "Mrs. William Allen" (The love letters of a liar); Austin, John Gustave, and Smith, William Lee (Ohio business law); Babcock, Charles Almanzo (Bird day); Blocher, Samuel Joseph (A practical treatise on the civil government of Arkansas and the United States . . .); Bowdoin, William Goodrich (The rise of the book-plate); Bracké, Ole Olafson (Poems and prose); Breen, James William (If: turning points in the careers of notable people . . .); Chipman, William Pendleton, and Chipman, Charles Phillips (An aerial runaway . . .); Cresee, Franklin Allison (Practical pointers for patentees); Davis, Frederick Hubbard (Christmas voices and other poems); Dexter, Joseph Plato (The common cause); Dickinson, John Woodbridge (Rhetoric and principles of written composition); Elliott, Richard Perry (Handbook of information pertinent to the making of contracts for the sale of school furniture); Engle, Willis Darwin (A general history of the order of the Eastern Star); Foster, Walter Bertram (The lost galleon of Doubloon Island); Foster, William Augustus (The world's wild animals . . .); Fuller, Henry Starkey (Ten days abroad); Geers, Edward Franklin (Ed. Geers' experience with the trotters and pacers . . .); Gestefeld, Ursula Newell (The builder and the plan . . .); Gillespie, Mrs. Elizabeth Duane (A book of remembrance); Hopkins, William John (Telephone lines and their properties); Jamison, Alcinous Burton (Intestinal ills); Jones, Orville Davis (Politics of the Nazarene . . .); Landrum, John Belton O'Neill (History of Spartanburg County . . .); Leuf, Alexander Hubert Providence (Practical first principles); Lounsbery, Grace Constant (An Iseult idyll and other poems); Miller, William Augustus (The involuntary forces, their use and abuses . . .); Mortimer, Frederic Edward (The pilgrim's path . . .); Mowbray, Jay Paul (A journey to nature); Munhall, Leander Whitcomb (The convert and his relations . . .); Murray, David Ambrose (Atoms and energies); Nash, Eugene Beauharnais (Leaders in typhoid fever . . .); Newbranch, Harvey Ellsworth (William Jennings Bryan: a concise but complete story of his life and services);

- Peele, Stanton Canfield, and Deis, John Homer (The general principles of the law of insurance);
 Remington, Edward Pym (Edward P. Remington's annual newspaper directory for 1901);
 Sanders, Louis Milton (Annual digest of the decisions of the supreme court of the U. S. for 1900 . . .);
 Smith, Nile Cann, *comp.* (Shapleigh's hand-book);
 Steele, Asa Manchester (A sire of battles);
 Stone, Charles John (Stone's new superlative trouser system . . .);
 Strait, Newton Allen, *comp.* (Alphabetical list of battles, 1754-1900);
 Streeter, Oscar Willard (A dream of life);
 Tomkins, Floyd Williams (Following Christ);
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 Williams, Mary Emma, and Fisher, Katharine Rolston (Elements of the theory and practice of cookery . . .);
 Woodley, Oscar Israel, and Woodley, Myra Soper (Foundation lessons in English);
 Young, George Lindley (The doctrines of the book of Acts).

Bibliography.

- ALFRED, *the Great*. Draper, W. H. Alfred the Great: a sketch and seven studies. 2d ed., rev. London, E. Stock, 1901. il. 160 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography.

- Manchester (*Eng.*) P. F. Ls. Alfred the Great and his times, millenary celebration, 1901: an annotated study-list of books in the reference library; comp. by John H. Swann. (Occasional lists, no. 7.) 12 p. O.

An excellent annotated list, classed under such headings as "His life," "His writings," "His kingdom and people," with subdivisions for Chronicles and general history, Social history, Ecclesiastical, Coins, Literature, Arts and sciences, etc.

- ARMENIA. Lynch, H. F. B. Armenia: travels and studies. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1901. 2 v., 16+470; 12+512 p. 8°. \$15.

Volume 2 contains an extended classified bibliography, pages 471-496, more than half of it relating to travel and topography. The author considers this section exhaustive.

- BOONE, Daniel. Miner, William Harvey. Daniel Boone: contribution toward a bibliography of writings concerning Daniel

Boone. New York, published by the Dibdin Club, 1901. 9+32 p. interleaved, 12°.

This is a reprint, with additions and corrections, from *The Publishers' Weekly* of March 2 and April 6, 1901. In its present form it makes an attractive and handy little booklet, of which only 250 copies were printed for the Dibdin Club. The titles are liberally annotated and the descriptions are reasonably accurate. We commend this contribution to the consideration of Americanists, and wish for its compiler encouragement to add to and elaborate the work for which he has laid so firm a foundation. V. H. P.

- BUILDING. Leaning, John. Building specifications for the use of architects, surveyors, builders, etc. London, B. T. Batsford, 1901. 13+641 p. 8°.

Pages 587-607 are bibliographical: classified trade lists, condensed bibliography of specifications, and a classified list of selected works on materials and construction, etc. The last list is especially helpful. Prices are given.

- CONSUMPTION. Gardiner, Charles Fox. The care of the consumptive: a consideration of the scientific use of natural therapeutic agencies in the prevention and cure of consumption; together with a chapter on Colorado as a resort for invalids. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. 7+182 p. 16°. Contains a bibliography of five pages.

- FOLK-LORE. Rhys, John. Celtic folk-lore, Welsh and Manx. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1901. 2 v. 448, 320 p. 8°. Bibliography, p. xxxi-xlvi.

- FOREIGN MISSIONS. Ecumenical missionary conference, New York, 1900. Report of the Ecumenical Conference on foreign missions, held in Carnegie Hall and neighboring churches, April 21 to May 1. New York, American Tract Society, 1900. 2 v. 558; 484 p. 8°.

Volume 2 contains a valuable selected bibliography of "Missionary literature of the 19th century," compiled by Rev. Harlan P. Beach, pages 435-462. About 1500 titles are included. The list is classified, and publisher and usually the price are given.

- HANOTAUX, G. La Seine et les quais: Promenades d'un bibliophile. Paris, Daragon, 1901. 4+103 p. 18°. 5 fr.

- KIPLING, Rudyard. The works of Rudyard Kipling: description of a set of first editions of his books in the library of a New York collector. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1901. facsim. por. 8+91 p. 8°. pap., \$10; Japan pap., \$20.

An elaborate descriptive catalog of a fine

private Kipling collection, prepared by Luther S. Livingstone. The edition is limited to 77 copies, 12 of which are on Japan paper.

LACE. Jackson, Mrs. F. Nevill. A history of hand-made lace; dealing with the origin of lace, the growth of the great lace centers, the mode of manufacture, the methods of distinguishing and the care of various kinds of lace; with supplementary information by Ernesto Jesurum. London, L. Upcott Gill, 1900. 11+245 p. il. 8°.

In the chapter on the literature of lace there is a bibliography of 92 titles.

MAYFLOWER, ship. Ames, Azel. The Mayflower and her log, July 15, 1620-May 6, 1621; chiefly from original sources. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. 22+375 p. il. 4°.

Contains an interesting bibliography, p. 345-357.

MISTRAL, Frédéric. Downer, Charles Alfred. Frédéric Mistral, poet and leader in Provence. New York: Columbia University Press, 1901. 10+267 p. 12° (Columbia University studies in romance, philology and literature.)

Contains a 5-page bibliography.

RUSKIN, John. Jameson, M. Ethel. A bibliographical contribution to the study of John Ruskin. Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1901. 12+154 p. il. D.

To say that this "bibliographical contribution" shows good intentions is perhaps the kindest comment that can be made upon it. It consists of a brief biographical sketch, followed by selected appreciations and estimates, and by lists of Ruskin's books arranged chronologically, of British editions, of foreign editions, of books of selections, quotations, etc., of books relating to Ruskin, and of magazine articles on the same subject. Unfortunately, the biographical sketch consists of facts and citations brought together without unity or form, and while the bibliographical lists assemble a large quantity of entries, they show carelessness of detail. A list of authorities used in compilation is given in the preface pages, wherein are to be found such entries as "Lorenz, d'Otto, 'Catalogue de la librairie Française,'" "Mather, J. M., 'Life and teaching,'" "Reclaim's universal bibliothek," "Repertoire bibliographique de revue Française." It is a pity that the industry and enthusiasm of the compiler were not combined with more accuracy and bibliographical skill. The little book is sold by the author at The Windermere, Detroit, at \$2 per copy. It is dedicated to Mrs. Zella Allan Dixon.

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The "Thompson" in Ernest Seton-Thompson is a pseudonym. The writer's name is Ernest Evan Seton, 1860—, and that of his wife, Grace (Gallatin) Seton, 1872—.

Maxim Gorky's real name, transliterated according to the scheme of the A. L. A. Committee on Slavic, is Alexiei Maximovitch Pieshkov. A. K.

The compiler of "Seven great hymns of the mediaeval church," (N. Y., Randolph, 1865), attributed in Cushing's "Anonymous" to William Cowper Prime, was Charles Cooper Nott, now Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims. W: S. B.

Perceval, George, pseud. of George Procter, "History of Italy from the fall of the Western Empire to the French Revolution" (Lond., 1825.) The 2d edition (Lond., 1844) was published with his real name. W: S. B.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Kaufman, Helen L. is comp. of "The notary's manual . . . comp. by a member of the San Francisco bar."

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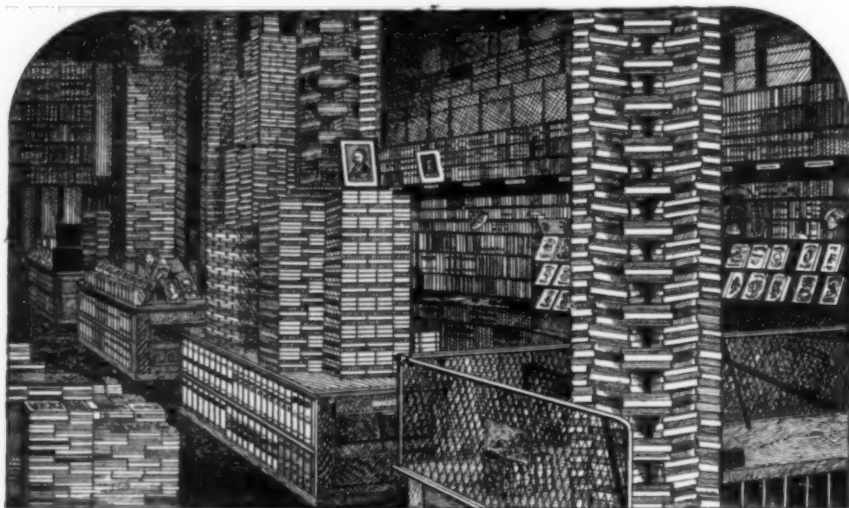
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